





# U.S. Has Told Gulf Countries Of Its Backing for Iraq in War

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has informed friendly Gulf nations that the defeat of Iraq in the war with Iran would be contrary to U.S. interests, and has set in motion various steps to back up this position, according to State Department officials.

In addition, a senior State Department official said in a recent interview that deepening concern about the "increasingly dangerous and inflammatory" situation in the Gulf will be among the Reagan administration's main concerns in 1984.

Officials of the State and Defense departments conveyed the U.S. position on the war to the Gulf countries in a visit in the region in early December.

The trip and other U.S. actions, as well as proposals to impose controls on exports to Iran, reflected both increased U.S. concern about the course of the conflict in the Gulf, the world's most important oil-exporting region, and greater willingness to play a role.

It also moved administration policy further from the neutrality it declared after the war broke out more than three years ago.

Another factor in the background is growing antipathy between Washington and Tehran. The United States believes that Shiite Muslim terrorists inspired by Iran were responsible for the Oct. 23 bombing that killed 241 U.S. servicemen in Beirut.

Since Iraq attacked Iran in September 1980, intermittent bloody battles and long periods of desultory fighting have added up in military stalemate. Economically, however, the war has hurt Iraq much more than Iran.

Last summer, the Iraqi leadership began threatening military strikes against Iranian oil facilities to change the direction of the war. These threats became more credible in October, when France supplied Iraq with Super Etendard warplanes and additional Exocet missiles.

Iran, in turn, has threatened to close the Gulf to all oil shipments if Iraq makes good its threats. Iran has also hinted at direct military strikes against the Arab oil kingdoms, which are allied with Iraq.

U.S. officials noted two U.S. actions arising from concern that the war might widen and further hurt Iraq:

• Behind-the-scenes sponsorship of an Oct. 30 United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire in terms written in be as acceptable as possible to Iran. Tehran showed no interest in the initiative.

• Informal suggestions to the Baghdad leadership that Iraq quietly begin efforts to export oil in tankers in the Gulf. If Iran does not interfere with the shipments, which have been cut off since the war began, Iraq's economic troubles could be alleviated and the situation could move toward a tacit cease-fire, in the U.S. view.

Officials acknowledged that they realized that Iranian attacks on such oil tankers could trigger an Iraqi response and thus bring about the very crisis Washington seeks to avoid. However, they rejected Iraqi interpretations that the U.S. suggestions are mostly intended to place the onus for escalation on Iran.

The U.S. assessment, the sources said, was that an Iraqi escalation is likely if the blockade of oil exports continues. Test shipments have

some chances to avert that escalation, according to this view.

• The 10-day mission in early December to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. The visit was headed by a deputy assistant secretary of state in the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, James A. Placke, and by a deputy assistant secretary of defense, Major General Edwin L. Tixier.

The delegation restated the pledge to keep open the Strait of Hormuz, the most vulnerable point of the Gulf. No flat promise was given of U.S. protection against Iranian attacks on Arab countries, officials said, but the presence of a team from Washington to discuss the matter signaled potential U.S. involvement.

• The Dec. 19-20 visit to Baghdad by the special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, the highest-ranking U.S. official to go there in six years. Mr. Rumsfeld met with President Saddam Hussein.

Iraq broke off diplomatic relations with the United States at the time of the 1967 Middle East war. Mr. Rumsfeld was reported to have repeated a U.S. willingness to resume full relations at any time.

• A proposal under consideration to restrict exports to Iran. U.S. military exports are barred to both Iran and Iraq, but some officials say that U.S.-supplied spare parts indirectly support the Iranian war effort. Under the proposal, these would require special export licenses that would be granted sparingly.

According to Commerce Department figures, U.S. exports to Iran in the first 10 months of 1983 were \$161 million, compared with the \$87 million recorded in the same period of 1982.

## Tass Rejects Reopening of Arms Talks

U.S. Planned Overture

By Shultz to Gromyko

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, confirming that Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko will meet this month with the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, has dismissed Washington's hopes of reopening disarmament discussions at that time as an attempt to "instill complacency" among Americans and Europeans.

The Soviet position was set out Saturday in a dispatch from Tass after the U.S. State Department announced Friday that Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz would meet Jan. 18 in Stockholm at a conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

The State Department said the Reagan administration hoped to use the meeting to reopen the various discussions on arms controls that have been broken off in a dispute over new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet Union walked out of Geneva talks on medium-range missiles in November after NATO made clear its intention to proceed with the planned deployment of 572 new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The dispatch by Tass, the Soviet press agency, did not specify which areas Mr. Gromyko would be prepared to discuss with Mr. Shultz under the rubric of "confidence-building measures" if arms controls were left aside.

Diplomats here said the Russians might limit discussion to cultural exchanges, trade and opening of new consulates, issues that have been effectively frozen since the Soviet downing of a South Korean commercial jet in September.

Tass repeated the Soviet position that the Soviet Union would be prepared to return to the negotiating table only if the United States abandoned the deployment of the new missiles.

"Playing on the natural hopes of people for a better future in the coming year, the American official circles are spreading optimistic statements, apparently designed to create an impression that despite the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe, which is an extremely dangerous step against the cause of peace, things are going as if nothing has happened," Tass said.

It goes without saying, the dispatch went on, "that neither the Stockholm conference nor bilateral contacts can substitute for the Geneva talks, which were disrupted through the fault of the American administration."

"All of this talk on the eve of the meeting at the Stockholm conference is clearly designed to instill complacency in the public of Western Europe and of the U.S.," Tass said.

■ **Moscow Renews Offer**

Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov reiterated in an interview published Sunday that the Soviet Union would consider returning to the Geneva arms talks if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreed to remove the missiles now being deployed in Western Europe.

The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

"We would like to hope that common sense would prevail and the situation that existed before the beginning of deployment of new American missiles would be restored, and this would open a possibility for finding a mutually acceptable solution," Mr. Tikhonov said in reply to questions from a Japanese newspaper, Yomiuri.

In Geneva, the Soviet Union had gone as far as it could to find a really just and radical solution to the question of medium-range nuclear weapons," he added.



Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus, the president of the Vatican's bank, receiving a salute from a Swiss Guard.

## Vatican Is Reportedly Ready to Pay For Part of Banco Ambrosiano Loans

The Associated Press

ROME — The Vatican is ready to pay for part of the loans made by Banco Ambrosiano, which collapsed in August 1982 largely as a result of more than \$1.4 billion in losses from the loans, according to the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera.

The newspaper also reported Saturday that magistrates have seized assets of more than 600 billion lire (\$360 million), belonging to more than 50 people who have been linked to the bankruptcy. The seizure, including real estate and business establishments as well as cash and stocks, is the largest in Italy's history, the paper said.

The Italian authorities have linked the Vatican bank, the Institute of Religious Works, to several Panamanian financial houses through which much of the \$1.4 billion was alleged to have disappeared.

Corriere della Sera quoted unidentified sources as saying that the Holy See "appears disposed to close the case" by paying up to 400 billion lire to the bank's creditors.

Attempts to reach Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus, president of the Vatican bank, were unsuccessful. The bank was one of the largest shareholders in Banco Ambrosiano.

There were also frequent dealings between Archbishop Marcinkus and the late president of Banco Ambrosiano, Roberto Calvi. Mr. Calvi was found hanging from a London bridge in June 1982, in what the authorities said was an apparent suicide.

## Reagan Says Progress Being Made in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. television interview program. The CIA director of former President Jimmy Carter, retired Admiral Stansfield Turner, also called for the marines to be withdrawn. "The president has an option for pulling out gracefully. He can move those marines back to the navy ships just offshore."

James R. Schlesinger, who directed the agency under President Richard M. Nixon, said the worst policy for the United States in Beirut is to "hang in there," and let Syria "play cat and mouse" with U.S. forces.

Mr. Reagan said in his weekly radio speech that morale had improved in the armed services partly because of increased pay and better equipment.

"But I just have to believe the courage of our soldiers and marines in Lebanon and Grenada has a lot to do with it," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan also said that the NATO alliance had come through "harsh trials... more firmly united than ever — more ardent in the cause of freedom and peace, more dedicated to the path of deterrence and dialogue."

Mr. Reagan made no reference to the breakdown of nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union.

■ **Envoy Expresses Regret**

Joel Brinkley of The New York Times reported from Washington: Lebanon's ambassador to the United States says his government

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Palestinian Leaders Meeting in Tunis

TUNIS (Reuters) — Leaders of the al-Fatah group were meeting Sunday after spending Saturday night trying to chart future Palestinian policy following Yasser Arafat's evacuation from Lebanon and his meeting with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, of which Fatah is the largest faction, explained why he decided to meet Mr. Mubarak in Cairo 11 days ago, the sources said. Egypt is still officially boycotted by the Arab League for signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Diplomatic sources said one of the issues the Fatah leaders were probably discussing was whether a Palestinian government-in-exile should be set up. The idea, first floated by the late Egyptian president, Anwar Sadat, has been rejected by Mr. Arafat up to now.

### Habré Says Libya Plans Big Offensive

NDJAMENA, Chad (Reuters) — President Hissène Habré has claimed that Libyan troops are prepared to begin a major offensive in the eastern part of Chad.

He told foreign ambassadors on Saturday that Libya would use what he called major forces in an attack around Irbia, 80 miles (130 kilometers) from the Sudanese border, and that the attack was imminent. He did not say where his information came from. Irbia is close to Biltine, where part of France's 2,500-member force is stationed. The French were dispatched to Chad in August to stop advancing Libyan-backed rebels.

The French defense minister, Charles de Munnich, flew to Chad Saturday to spend New Year's Eve with the troops in Biltine. Mr. Habré is scheduled to meet opposition groups on Jan. 5 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

### Cruise Missiles Operational in Britain

LONDON (Reuters) — The first U.S. cruise nuclear missiles in Europe became operational Sunday, four years after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pledged to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles to counter growing numbers of Soviet SS-20 rockets.

British Defense Ministry officials said the first 16 U.S. cruise missiles were ready for use at the U.S. air base at Greenham Common, 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of London. Britain will eventually deploy 160 cruise missiles and 112 will be based in Italy, 96 in West Germany and 48 each in Belgium and the Netherlands. The first nine of 108 Pershing-2s to be based in West Germany were declared operational last week.

At Greenham Common, a target of protesters for two years, demonstrators planned to release hundreds of helium-filled balloons carrying peace messages. Six protesters were arrested in a midnight New Year's demonstration, police said.

### Poll Sees Gain by Danish Government

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — An opinion poll published Sunday indicated that Denmark's outgoing minority government would be returned to office greatly strengthened after general elections on Jan. 10 but still short of a majority.

The poll, taken by the Gallup organization and published in the Sunday newspaper Berlingske, showed the center-right coalition would win 15 more seats in the 179-member assembly for a total of 80. It could form a new minority administration with the support of one of two other non-socialist groups, analysts said.

The largest gains would be made by the Conservative Party of Prime Minister Poul Schlüter, which would more than double its 26 seats to 53, the poll indicated. But the Conservatives' three junior coalition partners are forecast as losing a 12 seats between them. The Social Democrats, traditionally the largest party, would lose three of their 59 seats, keeping only a slight edge over the Conservatives, according to the poll.

### China Invites Taiwanese to Mainland

BEIJING (AP) — In a New Year's Day peace overture, a senior Chinese leader has for the first time invited the people of Taiwan to work, lecture or study on the Communist mainland.

Deng Xiaoping, widow of former Prime Minister Chou En-lai and a member of the Communist Party Politburo, also urged Taiwan to come forward with suggestions on how to achieve peaceful reunification, according to a report by the Xinhua news agency. She repeated assurances that Taiwan could keep its present system and enjoy semi-autonomy as a "special administrative region" of China.

China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, has listed reunification as a major task for the 1980s. The Taipei government has rejected past approaches from Beijing as disguising intentions to overthrow its capitalist system.

### First Siberian Gas Arrives in France

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The first supplies of Siberian gas arrived in France on Sunday through a 2,800-mile (4,500-kilometer) pipeline, Radio Moscow reported, but it did not say if delivery had also begun to West Germany and Austria, the other main purchasers.

The pipeline involved Western Europe, and the United States in a dispute in 1982 when President Ronald Reagan attempted to restrict sales of equipment to the Soviet Union following the declaration of martial law in Poland. Washington dropped the sanctions 14 months ago in response to pressure from its European allies.

The United States has repeatedly voiced fears that the pipeline, which will be able to carry up to 40 billion cubic meters (1.4 trillion cubic feet) of gas a year, would make West European countries dependent on Moscow for energy and thus vulnerable to economic pressure. The West German and French governments rejected this argument and said they could survive a sudden supply cutoff in times of crisis.

### John Paul Says 'Apocalypse' Looms

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II warned Sunday of an "apocalypse" if the problems of famine and nuclear threats went unresolved. He also said he hoped the suspension of U.S.-Soviet arms talks would be "as short as possible."

"The threat of nuclear catastrophe and the plague of hunger are frighteningly on the horizon like the fatal horsemen of the apocalypse," the pope told 10,000 people who crowded into St. Peter's Basilica to hear his New Year's message.

He said the world was "marked by contrasts and ensnared by tensions, which show themselves in a destructive way and in overlapping areas, in the relations between East and West and North and South." He assailed "the gap that separates the rich countries from the poor countries," which he said had widened during the recent global economic problems.

### Iran Says It Could Help UNESCO

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — Iran is ready to help "solve the problems" created by a withdrawal of the United States from UNESCO, according to Iran's foreign minister, Ali-Akbar Velayati. But he did not say if he meant that Iran was ready to increase its financial support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The U.S. State Department said Thursday that Washington's withdrawal would become effective Dec. 31, 1984. Mr. Velayati said Saturday that without U.S. membership the agency would have more independence of action that would benefit "oppressed nations."

China criticized the U.S. decision, describing as groundless Saturday the American assertion that UNESCO was hostile to the "basic institutions of a free society, especially a free market and a free press." A Foreign Ministry spokesman said China believed the agency had played a "positive role" in international cooperation. (AP, UPI)

### U.S. Said to Tie Aid to Israeli Upturn

JERUSALEM (UPI) — The United States has made additional aid to Israel conditional on the Shamir government's restoring health to the economy, Israel Radio reported Sunday.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz told the Israeli ambassador, Meir Rosenne, on Friday that "Washington is not impressed with the steps taken so far and that they do not amount to a program for recovery," the radio said. It added that U.S. officials had made clear "that the United States can't be expected to tighten its belt while contributing taxes to an Israeli economy that is not saving funds."

Also on Sunday, the Israeli cabinet approved a new \$1-billion cut in the budget for the 1984 fiscal year, which had already been reduced by \$1 billion compared with the 1983 budget. It now has a tentative ceiling of about \$20 billion. Specific cuts were not determined. Civil service employees, meanwhile, escalated job actions to press for pay increases to make up for erosion in living standards caused by the inflation rate, now estimated at 160 percent.

### For the Record

All Nepalese opposition politicians and workers who were arrested to prevent a meeting demanding restoration of party politics were released Sunday, government officials said. The opposition said several thousand people throughout the country were detained Saturday. (Reuters)

Prince Talal bin Abdel Aziz, a half-brother of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, will go to Egypt on Saturday as an envoy of UNICEF in the first visit by a ranking Saudi official since the kingdom broke ties with Egypt in 1979, a Foreign Ministry official said Sunday in Cairo. (UPI)

The Soviet Union announced Sunday that Bangladesh's ambassador to Moscow had left the country. On Nov. 28 Dhaka ordered the Kremlin to reduce the number of Soviet diplomats in Bangladesh. (AP)

## State-Sponsored Terrorism Growing

(Continued from Page 1)

voice at the end of a telephone line claiming responsibility in the name of some unknown and unseen organization such as Islamic Holy War.

Security analysts point to a variety of reasons why they are convinced that a government intelligence organization—or something very similar, such as the intelligence arm of one of the Palestine Liberation Organization factions—must have been involved in all or most of the recent bombings in Lebanon.

Referring to the Oct. 23 bombings of the U.S. Marine and French compounds in Beirut, a retired Middle Eastern intelligence expert said:

"There is absolutely no question that this attack was carried out by a professional intelligence organization. Anyone who says differently doesn't know what he is talking about. There is much more to planning and executing a covert operation like this than meets the eye of the untrained observer."

The intelligence expert explained that it was clear the bombers of the American and French compounds learned every detail about how the target worked: where the guards were posted, where the soldiers lived, what the operating procedures were at the entrances and exits, how many guards were posted, what weapons they could be expected to be carrying, what barriers had in been crossed, the structural design of the target, the quantity of explosives required to bring it down, where to place lookouts along the route and probably hundreds of other details.

In the case of the Marine compound, for example, the truck entered the one vulnerable spot in the perimeter where it could do the maximum amount of damage in the building. The same was true in the case of the apartment block housing the French.

In the case of the U.S. Embassy, the driver could have hit the initially exposed building from many different directions and in many dif-

ferent spots. Yet he was ordered, according to Lebanese security sources, to hit the building near a specific pillar that the planners had determined to be the one whose destruction would do the most damage architecturally and thus kill the most people.

"I would estimate," the intelligence expert said, "that in the case of the Marine and French bombings they were working for at least two weeks ahead of time gathering information and establishing the pattern of behavior around the targets."

"Remember, too, that all of this work had to be done undetected. You could not just sit in a car outside and start scribbling notes every morning. The fact that it was done totally undetected is another indication of the professionalism involved."

Some of the information about the interior of the Marine compound appears to have been gathered either by men posing as sandwich and candy vendors, who were allowed access to the building, or by operatives who interviewed them surreptitiously.

The rigging of the truck bombs themselves revealed just how sophisticated the planners were. Military sources close to the investigation say the bomb that hit the marines, which was estimated to equal the force of 12,000 pounds (5,443 kilograms) of TNT, appears to have been made up of some kind of combination of TNT, hexogen and a highly powerful explosive compound—and cylinders of gas to amplify the effect of the explosion.

"The size of this bomb alone tells you it wasn't just some little bomber off the street," a Marine ordnance expert said. "If gas was used, you have to rig it up so that the gas goes off first and creates a cloud in which the explosives detonate. This is a very complicated job to do without making a mistake. We are talking about someone with a master's degree in explosives, if not a scientist."

A friendly government's help would almost certainly have been necessary to acquire and transport the several tons of explosives used in the Marine and French bombings, particularly of a highly restricted material like hexogen, according to a senior Lebanese police official.

Also pointing to the role of a government backer is the sheer cost of the operations. Although money is no problem for terrorist groups in the Middle East, the cost of these operations suggests that the resources of a government agency were behind them.

Probably the most important indication that a well-trained professional intelligence organization was involved in most of these bombings was that, except in Kuwait, the perpetrators left almost no trace of their identity.

Mr. Merari, the Israeli expert on terrorism, said, "When there is no clear-cut claim, we tend to believe that a state is behind it. The whole purpose of terrorism usually is to claim credit." He said that a state, however, "cannot afford to claim real credit for such operations since they would constitute a casus belli," an event that justifies a declaration of war.

"So in these cases, there is usually no claim or false claims to throw people off the scent."

That may very well be the case with the mysterious entity known as Islamic Holy War.

After the bombings at the embassy here, the Marine compound, in Tyre and in Kuwait, an unidentified man telephoned a Beirut news agency and asserted that the attacks were the work of Islamic Holy War. The press, anxious to explain what Islamic Holy War might be, immediately began labeling it a pro-Israeli organization.

The fact is, however, that Lebanese police sources, Western intelligence sources, Israeli government sources and leading Shiite Muslim religious leaders in Beirut are all convinced that there is no such thing as Islamic Holy War. If the organization does exist, no proof of its membership, aims or ideology has ever been cited.

"It is purely a telephone organization," said Sayed Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, one of Lebanon's best-known Shiite religious leaders. "From my experience here in the Islamic community for the past 17 years I have never heard such a name mentioned or known of anyone involved in such an organization."

At this point, security analysts believe that Islamic Holy War is either the deliberate fabrication of a government intelligence organization undertaking these attacks or is a name that a variety of different underground groups with like-minded objectives are adopting for a series of related or unrelated attacks.

Next: Linking governments to the Middle East bombings.

### Haddad Is Hospitalized For a 2d Time in Israel

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Major Saad Haddad, the head of a southern Lebanese militia that is allied with Israel, has been hospitalized in Israel for the second time in three months, a spokeswoman for a Haila hospital said Sunday. Israeli newspapers have reported that Major Haddad has terminal cancer.

Major Haddad, 46, was admitted to Rambam Hospital late Saturday, the spokeswoman said. She declined to comment on his ailments. Israel Radio, however, said that Major Haddad was conscious and in stable condition.

## Bomb Destroys French Cultural Center in Tripoli

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — A bomb blast set fire to offices of the French cultural center in Tripoli on Sunday, according to the state-run radio. There was no report on casualties, but the radio quoted security sources as saying the blaze destroyed the center's offices.

France, along with the United States, Italy and Britain, contributes a contingent to the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, which has been attacked by terrorist groups.

Another explosion Sunday, on the main road from Nahariyeh to Marjayoun in southern Lebanon, injured several passengers in a vehicle belonging to the Israeli-backed militia of Major Saad Haddad, the radio said. The blast went off as the vehicle passed by.

In Tel Aviv, news reports said a grenade exploded Saturday night outside the house of Rashad Shawah, a Palestinian leader in the occupied Gaza Strip, causing no casualties or damage.

Druze and Christian militiamen, meanwhile, exchanged artillery fire around the villages of Daraya, Burjain and Sheim in the Kharrub region just north of the Awaril River, the northern border of the Israeli occupation zone, Beirut radio said. It did not report any casualties.

## Salvadoran Guerrillas Destroy Bridge Despite Heavy Guard

(Continued from Page 1)

dorans to ask Congress for a substantial increase in assistance. A State Department official said "it is not an unfair assumption" that the administration will make a supplemental aid request for the 1984 fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30, and seek an increase in the 1985 fiscal year. But he said no final decision had been made either on the requests or on the amounts.

Congress has approved \$120 million in economic assistance and \$64.8 million in military aid for El Salvador. But of the military aid, only \$45 million is available until Mr. Reagan certifies that no steps have been taken to cut back on the land redistribution program in El Salvador and that a verdict can be expected in the trial of those accused of killing four American churchwomen in 1980.

U.S. officials said that when Vice President George Bush visited El Salvador on Dec. 11, government and military policymakers agreed that they would not win the war if the activities of the death squads continued. The Salvadorans also agreed to extend the land distribution program to keep the support of the unions and poor farmers.

Mr. Bush and the country's provisional president, Alvaro A. Magaña, agreed on target dates for achieving the objectives. A State

Department official said. It was agreed that the land distribution program should be extended by the end of the year and that was done. It was also agreed that the death squads should be effectively dismantled by Jan. 10.

"We are quite pleased by the results so far," a senior State Department official said.

These were among the reasons he gave for his satisfaction:

- The recent reorganization of the military command not only put "good military officers where they should be," but also led to the removal of the heads of the treasury, intelligence and national police, all of whom had been implicated in the death squads.
- At the instigation of the armed forces, Captain Eduardo Ernesto Alfonso Avila of the army was arrested in connection with the murder in 1981 of two American land reform specialists and the president of the Salvadoran Institute for Agrarian Reform.
- Hector Antonio Regalado has been removed as the security chief of the Constituent Assembly. According to the State Department official, there were many accusations that Mr. Regalado was involved in death squad activities and "a lot of it is accurate."
- The number of people slain by death squads seems to have dropped significantly.



BRUNEI INDEPENDENCE — Sultan Muda Hassan Bolkiah of Brunei, left, and his father and predecessor, Omar Ali Saifuddin, at prayers the day before the tiny Islamic sultanate on Borneo's northern coast became fully independent from Britain, on Sunday.



## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Employees Keeping Air Travel Bonuses

American businesses are losing their battle to collect "frequent flyer" travel bonuses from employees traveling on their behalf. Most employees want to keep the travel bonuses for themselves, and airlines are refusing to provide information on the bonuses to employers.

Many companies maintain that because the company is paying for the tickets, it should reap any benefits. But of the 11 major airlines that offer such bonuses as free or upgraded trips to passengers who fly frequently, the New York Times found, none has been willing to help businesses keep track of their employees' travel or otherwise help them get the bonuses.

American Airlines, for example, says it does not disclose the travel of employees to corporations. "If the company wants the individual to report, that is between the company and the employee," said Lowell Duncan Jr., vice president of corporate communications. "There is a privacy issue involved."

The nation's largest carrier, United Airlines, recently issued regulations that make it even harder for corporations to get the bonuses. They specify that the airline's "mileage plus" awards are not transferable to corporations or to persons who are not relatives of the traveler.

## Beehive Staters Spell Out the Facts

What do you call the people who live in Utah? According to the stylebook of the Government Printing Office, which



Jake Garn

governs spelling in federal publications, they are "Utahans." But Jake Garn, a Republican senator from Utah, says the GPO should adopt the spelling "Utahns" to reflect long-standing usage in the state.

Senator Garn is undeterred by the fact that Webster's Third New International Dictionary spells the word with the extra vowel. "That may have been the correct usage in prehistoric times, but it is not the correct spelling now," he said, noting that newspapers in the state have been using "Utahns" for more than 135 years.

## Notes on People

William H. Webster, the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has transferred the head of the FBI's Washington field office to Seattle for giving information to Bob Woodward of The Washington Post. A 20-year FBI veteran, Theodore M. Gardner was ordered transferred after he discussed the FBI's plans to use polygraph, or lie-detector, tests in investigating how documents from Jimmy Carter's White House reached campaign aides to Ronald Reagan during the 1980 presidential election campaign.

New York's deputy mayor,

Robert F. Wagner Jr., plans to leave his post this month for a fellowship at Harvard University. Mr. Wagner, who will become the 12th deputy mayor to leave the administration of Mayor Edward I. Koch, will lecture and write on urban American issues at the John F. Kennedy School of Government's Institute of Politics at Harvard.

The U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, Anthony C. E. Quinlan, is expected to be recalled from his post in Managua soon. The New York Times reported, State Department officials said Mr. Quinlan, who has held his post since early 1982, incurred the wrath of Henry A. Kissinger, the chairman of the 12-member bipartisan commission appointed by President Reagan to study Central America, by reporting that the Sandinist government in Nicaragua was performing fairly well in such areas as education.

## The Response Rolls In For Cut-Price Cars

When the American subsidiary of Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd. announced a sale last spring, it turned out to be more than an ordinary bargain. In what was believed to be the biggest price cut ever on consumer products, the elite automaker cut \$18,000 off the price of its cheapest car and comparable sums off its costlier models. The result was a price tag of \$148,500 for the top-of-the-line Corniche convertible and just \$93,000 for the "economy" Silver Spirit model.

A Rolls-Royce spokesman said the sale produced "almost an immediate effect" in showroom traffic at the 68 dealerships in the United States. Although prices rose slightly in midyear, sales by early December had topped last year's 908 cars sold and expected to reach 1,000.

## Americana

Their ranks decimated by sickness and death, two World War I veterans' groups in California ended 1983 by disbanding on Saturday. "We're just too damn old," said Safety First, the 89-year-old past commander of the World War I Veterans 2860 at the Laguna Hills retirement community in Seal Beach. "We had a full house when we were young."

Steve Lally, 89, of Laguna Hills, California, commander of Barracks 1116, said that only 15 of his group's 225 members turned out for meetings. "We were going to disband last year and I persuaded them to carry on at least one more year," Mr. Lally said. "The men didn't want to drive in the dark, so we decided to meet in the daytime, but attendance wasn't any better. It was a sure sign they really wanted to disband."

The U.S. Veterans Administration counted 297,000 surviving World War I veterans in October, compared to 368,000 a year earlier. About 4.74 million Americans served in the war.

## Charity Event Honors U.S. Dead in Lebanon

Walid Bohsali, a Lebanese national who owns a horse farm in central Kentucky, booked 17 floors of a Lexington hotel for a New Year's Eve charity event to benefit survivors of U.S. servicemen who died in Beirut. The \$30,000 in proceeds from the black-tie affair, which featured a performance by dancers and other Middle Eastern entertainers, will be used to establish a scholarship fund for children of the 257 U.S. military personnel who have died in Lebanon.

## Reagan Plans Program To Fight School Crime

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan plans to announce a program soon to fight school crime and violence, including trying to limit the legal rights of children facing suspension from school.

White House aides said the presidential initiative grew out of a four-month study by officials from the departments of Education and Justice, and the Office of Management and Budget.

Gary L. Bauer, a former White House aide who is now deputy undersecretary of education, said the officials had concluded that school crime and violence were a major impediment to excellence in education.

Mr. Bauer is chairman of the President's Working Group on School Discipline, which recently completed a report for Mr. Reagan. The report, "Class in the Classroom: Enemy of American Education," said, "Discipline is the public's foremost concern about schools. Three million secondary-school children are victims of crime each month."

Most school crime goes unpunished, the report said. It also said the cost of vandalism exceeds that of thefts.

Officials involved in the new program plan to work out the final

details this week. White House aides said Mr. Reagan would formally announce it before Jan. 30, when he is scheduled to submit his new budget to Congress.

The project is strongly supported by the American Federation of Teachers, which has long advocated strict enforcement of school discipline codes. But it has aroused concern among civil rights groups and some employees of the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights, who said black students were already subject to disciplinary action at higher rates than whites.

Anticipating such concerns, the report to Mr. Reagan said that stricter school discipline should have a special appeal to minority groups because they were often the victims of school crime.

"Black students are nearly three times as likely as whites to be victims of crime," the report said, citing data collected by the National Institute of Education.

Mr. Bauer, who is a lawyer, and other administration officials said they had urged Mr. Reagan to challenge Supreme Court rulings that broadly defined the constitutional rights of schoolchildren threatened with suspension or expulsion.

These decisions, guaranteeing "due process of law" under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, deprive school administrators of the tools they need to control school violence, the officials said.

## 'Agent of Social Change' Replaces Surinam's Independent Press

By James LeMoyné

New York Times Service

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — Surinam, a former Dutch colony on the northeast shoulder of South America, once had a thriving independent press. But it was crushed when troops under Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse, who seized power in a 1980 coup, shot and killed four journalists in December 1982 and burned two radio stations and a newspaper to the ground.

Today, most of the country's news is provided by the government-financed Surinam News Agency, which is staffed by young supporters of Colonel Bouterse. Their standard of journalistic practice, they say, is the recent declaration of the United Nations Educa-

tional, Scientific and Cultural Organization calling for a "new, more just and more effective world information and communications order."

The declaration, which also asks news organizations to promote human rights and to counter "racialism, apartheid and incitement to war," has been strongly criticized by Western governments as a political prescription that could be used to limit press freedom.

The editors of the Surinam News Agency do not agree. A long conversation soon became an extended debate on freedom of the press and the role of news organizations in the developed and developing world. In the Third World, the press should not simply report the news, but should be an agent of

social change, contended the press service's editor in chief, Edward Naarendorp, and its director for foreign affairs, Emilie A.E. Rozenblad.

The UNESCO declaration, Miss Rozenblad said, is the "minimum standard all news services must meet."

"Our press has to be different," Mr. Naarendorp said. "We must be an instrument for overcoming backwardness." He said he did not regret the violent passing of Surinam's once-outspoken press. "You couldn't call those papers and agencies true news services," he said. "They were mouthpieces of certain interests."

Miss Rozenblad said the journalists who were killed may have overstepped the limit between "freedom and responsibility" implicit in

the UNESCO declaration. "There is a tension between the social and economic rights of the majority and the civil and human rights of the minority," she said.

The official press of today, Mr. Naarendorp contended, is an improvement on the press of the past because it serves the interests of "workers, peasants and women" rather than just the elite middle class.

The Surinam News Agency subscribes to a handful of foreign wire services: Cuba's Prensa Latina, the Soviet Union's Tass, Agence France-Presse and Inter-press, a small agency that is part of the News Pool of Nonaligned Countries, which tries to practice what UNESCO now preaches.

Many Surinamese said the press they had before the violence of

Dec. 8, 1982, was highly opinionated and especially expert at personal attacks on Colonel Bouterse. But they said, it offered considerably more information than the announcements of neighborhood social events and government plans that fill the official press today.

"It was one-sided," one Surinamese said. "But it was one-sided because Bouterse's revolution doesn't have support."

The differences between the old and the new view of news in Surinam was illustrated by events here recently. Protesting higher taxes, 4,000 bauxite workers walked off their jobs in the first direct challenge to Colonel Bouterse's rule since the violence of December 1982.

The strike, which closed the country's bauxite works, the main-

stay of the economy, was the most important political development in a year. Yet the Surinam News Agency wrote nothing on the dispute for two days. Finally, the government information service published an account that said taxes were not excessive.

Asked what the Surinam News Agency would report if the protest spread, as it might, into a renewed demand for elections and free political parties, Miss Rozenblad replied: "I know what the people want. They want better housing and food. They don't give a damn about political parties."

But should not readers be informed if there are strikes or demonstrations calling for elections? "You have great faith in people's ability to understand what they read," she said. "I don't."

## Grenada's Post-Invasion Detainees Still Being Held Without Charges

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — More than 30 Grenadians detained after the U.S.-led invasion two months ago remain in prison here without formal charges, and the authorities say they cannot yet provide a date when the legal process will begin.

The continuing imprisonment under a special "preventative detention" ordinance is beginning to draw criticism even from Gren-

adians who support the American presence. They say the absence of democratic processes echoes the repression of the past.

The detainees include Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister in the leftist government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop; Mr. Coard's wife, Phyllis, who was in charge of women's affairs, and General Hudson Austin, who led a coup that resulted in the killing of Mr. Bishop on Oct. 19. U.S. troops landed on the island six days later.

Nicholas Braithwaite, chairman

of the advisory council that now governs Grenada and the man who signed the detention orders, said that the detainees were not political prisoners. He said they were being held for specific crimes, as well as for their own safety from an "incensed public."

But according to Mr. Coard's Jamaican lawyer, Jacqueline Brown, the detention order under which he and most of the others are held mentions no crimes but says only that the prisoner "appears to be a danger to the interests of public safety."

Mr. Braithwaite said that a commission was preparing charges and that the pace of the investigation lay entirely in its hands.

Some of the detainees were arrested by U.S. forces in the days immediately after the invasion. Americans were also involved in interrogating some prisoners. Now, however, all prisoners are in the custody of the Grenadian authorities, who are aided by security forces from other Caribbean nations.

Pressed to state a time for completion of the investigation, Mr. Braithwaite said, "I wouldn't want it to go past six months." Most of the prisoners have now been held from one to two months.

Barry McBarne, brother of one of the detainees, Colville McBarne, who was the Austin government's secretary of information, said: "First they told us he'd be held three days, then they said a week. And now they're not saying anything."

Ramsey Clark, the former U.S. attorney general hired by the family of Mr. Coard to represent him, was barred from seeing him on two occasions. Members of the Congressional Black Caucus who visited Grenada were also denied access.

The relatives of half a dozen detainees said that none complained of harsh treatment and that there were no serious complaints about food or other prison conditions. But Mrs. Brown said that one detainee, whom she declined to identify, had told her he had been beaten and received electric shocks as recently as the beginning of December. He also spoke of similar treatment of others, she said.

## Timberman Plans Return To Argentine 'Camelot'

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jacobo Timerman, the writer and former Argentine newspaper publisher, says he has decided to return to Argentina to try to get his newspaper back, and to bring to justice those who tortured him in the 1970s.

Mr. Timerman said his decision to return, at least for a visit, demonstrated how much conditions have improved in Argentina, where a military dictatorship has been replaced by an democratically elected government headed by President Raul Alfonsin.

"For an Argentinian, to go back now, is to see his country in a kind of Camelot," he said. "After three, four generations of dictatorship, Argentinians are very strongly for democracy. I am amazed, I am impressed and I can't believe it."

Without ever being formally charged with a crime, Mr. Timerman was accused of having close links with leftist guerrillas operating in the 1970s. His newspaper was confiscated and he was imprisoned and tortured. A Jew, he was taunted by anti-Semitic guards and military officers. Finally, he was stripped of his Argentine citizenship. He moved to Israel, where citizenship he holds and does not intend to give up.

All this he described in a book, "Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number," that told what it was like to be one of "the disappeared" in Argentina.

"To go back to Argentina is to go back to the country where I was tortured," he said. "And the torturers are still free."

"I ask myself a question: What happens if, in the street or in a restaurant, I confront my torturers? What should I do? I have no answer."

Mr. Timerman said he planned to be back in Argentina by late March or early April. His first goal, he said, is "to have my day in court, to present my claim to the government, to receive back my newspaper and my property and win reparations because of what happened to me."

He also hopes to win the new government's help in prosecuting those who tortured him.

In his book on his prison experience, Mr. Timerman exhorted Argentine Jews for not doing enough to combat anti-Semitism and to free political prisoners. Many Jewish leaders in Argentina angrily denied the assertions, and Mr. Timerman's critics said that his case was less the struggle of a Jew against anti-Semitism than of an ideologue against a rightist regime.

According to Mr. Timerman, information now available shows that about 1,500 Argentine Jews disappeared during the years of the military government. "The Jewish leadership and the government of Israel knew about that," he said, "and they didn't want to do anything."

## SEC Checks if Inside Data Was Used By Friends of Deputy in Pentagon

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission is examining whether friends of Paul N. Thayer, the deputy secretary of defense, purchased stock in Campbell Taggart Inc. of Dallas on the basis of privileged "insider" information, according to government officials.

Mr. Thayer was a director of Anheuser-Busch Companies Inc., the largest brewer in the United States, in August 1982 when that company announced that it was holding merger talks with Campbell Taggart, a baking concern. Campbell's stock rose sharply after the announcement, and anyone who bought shares beforehand would have made a substantial profit.

According to these sources, a key figure in the securities agency's inquiry is a friend of Mr. Thayer, whose identity could not be learned.

Also linked to the inquiry is Billy Bob Harris, a securities broker with the Dallas office of A.G. Edwards & Sons Co. Mr. Harris said on a Dallas television program Friday that he and Mr. Thayer were being investigated by the commission and that he was given a polygraph test earlier this year in connection with the case.

Mr. Harris said the test indicated that he had not exchanged any information with Mr. Thayer. In Washington, Mr. Harris's lawyer, Judah Best, said there would be no further comment.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has been investigating whether Mr. Thayer illegally passed along stock-trading information unavailable to the public in 1982 when he was chairman of LTV Corp., which is based in Dallas. Government and industry officials say they expect the commission to file charges against him late next week.

According to sources close to the situation, the commission is ex-

pected to name at least nine persons, mostly in Dallas, including some people who did not know Mr. Thayer, in a civil complaint stemming from insider trading.

The sources said Mr. Thayer had resisted telling the civil action with the commission, in part because disclosure of the other people involved in the case might prove embarrassing to him and to the Reagan administration. A White House spokesman declined comment Saturday.

Mr. Thayer became chairman and chief executive officer of LTV, a major military contractor and steel producer, in 1970. In January of last year he resigned to become deputy secretary of defense. Mr. Thayer also resigned his directorships at four other publicly traded corporations.

In addition to LTV and Anheuser-Busch, in 1982 Mr. Thayer was a director of Mercantile Texas Corp., a bank holding company in Dallas; Allied Corp., the large chemical company; and Altec

Corp., a small electronics company in Anaheim, California.

At the time of the merger announcement, Wall Street analysts had speculated that an agreement between the companies seemed remote, partly because an unexplained rise in the price of Campbell Taggart's stock might make the company too costly to purchase.

In the week before the announcement of Anheuser-Busch's merger bid, the bread company's stock rose \$2 in brisk trading, to \$29 a share, and subsequently reached a new trading high.

The analysts also suspected that some buyers had gotten word that merger talks were being held between the two companies and that the rise in Campbell Taggart's stock was possibly caused by insider trading.

The boards of both Anheuser-Busch and Campbell Taggart announced Aug. 18, 1982, that a merger agreement had been approved, with Campbell's shares purchased at about \$36 each.

## Byron Rogers, Ex-U.S. Congressman, Dies

The Associated Press

DENVER — Former Representative Byron Rogers, 83, who served 10 terms in Congress and was regarded by colleagues as a champion of civil rights, died here Saturday after suffering a ruptured blood vessel.

Mr. Rogers, a Democrat, was elected in 1950 to the First District seat, representing Denver. He served on the House Judiciary Committee during the peak of civil

rights legislation in the 1960s. But in 1970, Mr. Rogers, a strong supporter of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, lost to Craig Barnes, an anti-war Democrat who subsequently lost in the general election.

Robert Henry McBride, 65, former U.S. Ambassador

WASHINGTON (WP) — Robert Henry McBride, 65, a career Foreign Service officer who had served as ambassador to the Congo and to Mexico before he retired in 1974, died of a heart attack Dec. 26 in Fairfax, Virginia.

Mr. McBride joined the State Department and the Foreign Service in 1941, and served in U.S. embassies or consulates in Algiers, Naples, Rome, Madrid and Paris. He was director for Western European affairs in the State Depart-

ment's Bureau of European Affairs from 1955 to 1961. He was appointed ambassador to the Congo in 1967, and served as ambassador to Mexico from 1969 until he retired.

Other deaths:

William J. Abernathy, 50, a Harvard Business School professor, Thursday of cancer in Boston.

George C. Trask, 87, a member of the British camel corps commanded by T.E. Lawrence in World War I, Dec. 25 in Seattle, apparently of a heart attack.

Woodruff Wallner, 74, a U.S. diplomat who saw Franco's victories in the Spanish Civil War and who was interned by the Germans for two years in World War II, Dec. 26 near his home in Caen, France, after undergoing surgery for a digestive ailment.



BURSTING THROUGH — A tugboat had to run interference for an oil tanker through the ice-clogged Lower Detroit River off Amherstburg, Ontario, at week's end. It was one of several ships slowed down or stopped by ice in this part of the Great Lakes, between Lake Erie and Lake Huron. The big freeze continued in the United States, with snow, wind and dense fog in many areas. The Mississippi Valley was especially hard hit.

## Computer Files on 'Suspicious' People Are Considered by FBI Advisory Panel

By David Burnham

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An advisory group for the Federal Bureau of Investigation is considering recommending a major expansion of a national computerized file to distribute information about some individuals considered suspicious but not wanted for crimes.

The computer system is now used for the most part to advise police officers if an individual has been named in an arrest warrant in another state. Under the new proposal it would be expanded to include information on whether an individual was thought to be involved in organized crime, terrorism or narcotics, or was a "known associate" of a drug trafficker.

Virtually every U.S. law-enforcement agency has access to the bureau's computer system. A top FBI official, who said the bureau was aware of civil rights questions involved in establishing such a system, said a final decision on the matter would not be made for some time.

Some law-enforcement officials say that enlarging the system would improve their ability to fight crime, help protect police officers and enable federal law-enforcement officials to keep track of wrongdoers.

"I don't see this as a change — I see it as consistent with the original purpose of the system, to help law enforcement fight crime," said Dwight E. Bee, a member of the FBI advisory group and adminis-

trator of the Illinois Law Enforcement Agency Data System.

But others, including Representative Don Edwards, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, view the proposal as a threat. Mr. Edwards, a California Democrat, says he hopes to hold hearings on the matter in February.

Jerry I. Berman, national legislative counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, said, "Unless Congress intervenes, the United States will have a vast police tracking and surveillance system."

Mr. Berman noted that from 1971 to 1974 the FBI established a procedure under which its computer was secretly used to track people, some of whom were engaged in lawful dissent against the Vietnam War and for civil rights. This program was halted as soon as its existence became known to Congress.

The possible enlargement of the capacity of the bureau's National Crime Information Center was first discussed by the center's policy board at a meeting in Denver in early October. Unusually violent terrorist attacks in the Middle East and Europe added the need to guard against terrorism next summer at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles have made U.S. law-enforcement officials apprehensive.

According to the agenda of the meeting, the new "investigative applications" discussed by the board represented "a logical progression of the NCIC system in terms of service to the criminal justice community as well as the safety of any officer conducting law-enforcement inquiries."

Lee Colwell, executive assistant director of the FBI, said in an interview that he was very much aware of the sensitive nature of the proposal to enhance the computer system. He emphasized that the bureau's director, William H.

Webster, would take no action on the matter without careful review.

He added that the need for the system, its potential for abuse, the threat it might pose for the constitutional rights of citizens and the integrity of its managers all had to be taken into consideration before a new application for the FBI computer could be approved.

The recommendation to enlarge the system to include more than 10 new categories of individual suspects was made only six months after the bureau agreed with a recommendation by the Secret Service to include the names of individuals whom the service decides might represent a danger to the president or other people it guards.

## Minneapolis Votes Pornography Ban

Washington Post Service

MINNEAPOLIS — The Minneapolis City Council has declared pornography to be a form of illegal sexual discrimination. Proponents hailed the move as the dawn of a new era for women, but opponents called it unconstitutional censorship that would be overturned in court.

In an action that cut across party lines, the council voted 7 to 6 on Friday to amend the city's basic civil rights ordinance so as to outlaw pornography.

The provision gives women the power to file a complaint with the Minneapolis Civil Rights Commission or to seek damages or other remedies, including an injunction against the sale, distribution or showing of "voluntarily material." It defines pornography as the sexual explicit subordination of women, graphically depicted in pictures or in words.

HANAE MORI PARIS  
BOUTIQUE  
SALES

FROM MONDAY JANUARY 2nd  
TO SATURDAY JANUARY 7th  
17-19 Avenue Montaigne - 75008 Paris  
Tel.: 723 52 03



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The World's Children

More than wind blows from the great glass cave called the United Nations. Each year brings a report called "The State of the World's Children," prepared by a dedicated and effective specialized agency, the Children's Fund, or UNICEF. It is a welcome document at a time when the world organization's many failures bring into unreserved dispute the notion that sovereign nations can collaborate to address life's afflictions.

In truth, the means exist for a dramatic breakthrough that could lessen the saddest of afflictions — the needless death of 40,000 children every day. And since the remedy involves mobilizing entire communities, the benefit extends beyond the cradle. It teaches parents and their neighbors the rudiments of health care and enhances their confidence in their ability to help themselves.

As UNICEF reports, what is most appalling about the deaths of 15 million children in 1983 is that most could have been avoided by simple methods at absurdly low cost:

"Five million of them die in the stupor of dehydration caused by simple diarrhea. More than 3 million die with the high fever of pneumonia. Two million die marked by the rash of measles. A million and a half die racked by the spasms of whooping cough. A million die with convulsions of tetanus."

Given the will, four strategies can reduce this shameful toll. Oral rehydration therapy is available from cheap packets of ready-made salts that can be administered to a dehydrated child at home. Mass immunization can defeat otherwise fatal childhood diseases. Breast-feeding helps immunize infants, and simple cardboard weight charts let a mother monitor a child's growth in the crucial early months.

But parents the world over have to understand why these strategies work, and that, as UNICEF learned from an experiment in Egypt, takes a community support system. Deaths were halved in the village where local shopkeepers and town meetings reinforced the information spread by a clinic. Until this was done, diarrhea was not treated as a dangerous condition. With community help, UNICEF found, "mothers turned into doctors."

No prejudice is harder to dislodge than the smug belief that the poor are innately rooted in ignorance and superstition. One dividend of UNICEF's programs in 115 countries, on a modest budget of \$350 million, is that by saving children the agency also helps bury that complacent dogma. But above all UNICEF keeps alive the promise of effective and cooperative global effort, no matter what ill winds blow in the great glass cave.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Three Years of Ronald Reagan: An Opportunity Squandered

By W. Averell Harriman

The writer, a former ambassador to the Soviet Union and to Britain and an adviser to five presidents, was the chief U.S. negotiator of the 1963 limited test ban treaty. This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — For three years I have refrained from directly criticizing the president of the United States. I have been reticent because I believe that America must stand united before the world, particularly in the face of its foremost adversary, the Soviet Union. I also believe a president should be given fair time to pursue his goals and test his policies. In this sense, politics should stop at the water's edge.

But this cannot mean that all criticism should be muted indefinitely, no matter how wrong a president may be or how critical the world situation may become. President Reagan has had his fair chance. He can no longer expect Americans to support policies that make the relationship with the Soviet Union more dangerous than at any time in the past generation.

This is a special case of Reagan administration diplomacy. If present developments in nuclear arms and U.S.-Soviet relations are permitted to continue, we could face not the risk but the reality of nuclear war.

To be silent in this situation is not patriotic but irresponsible. In the last month, nuclear arms negotiations have collapsed. Communication of all kinds between the United States and the Soviet Union has broken down; instead, we have propaganda barrages and the spectacle of the leaders of the two mightiest nations on Earth trading insults, as if they had no more serious obligations than their own personal pride and political survival.

Flush with the polls and the overwhelming victory of 6,000 Americans over 600 Cubans on Grenada, the Reagan administration now shows every sign of drawing the wrong lesson from that experience and risking defeat of a proportion that it seemingly cannot even imagine.

Day by day in the Middle East the Reagan administration sinks further into a quagmire, committing American lives and American honor with no clear policy, no certain plan and, indeed, no obvious concern for the cost when American lives and Soviet soldiers come face to face.

Moreover, Lebanon is only the most immediate trouble spot. Around the world possible points of conflict and escalation become more volatile than ever as each superpower, in today's deteriorating situation, may be tempted to confront rather than to compromise, to treat every test as a measure of national will.

The destruction of the South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union last summer provided chilling proof of the increasing potential for miscalculation and misunderstanding.

These trends by themselves would be cause enough for worry, but they take place against the backdrop of a nuclear arms race rapidly escaping out of control — and dangerously passing the point of no return.

Within a few years both the United States and the Soviet Union will have in place intercontinental missiles interpreted each by the other as instruments of a massive first strike. Within a span of months both nations will put shorter-range nuclear missiles nearer each other's territory, missiles capable of striking critical command and control centers with flight times so short that caution may be the first casualty of some future crisis.

As if this were not sufficient, thousands of nuclear-armed cruise missiles will soon be stationed on American submarines, to be followed by thousands more carried on Soviet ships, or hidden, in uncountable numbers, in the vast expanse of the Soviet Union. These cruise missiles will pose extremely difficult challenges to arms control verification and they will vastly complicate the ability ever to achieve the nuclear reductions that American and Soviet leaders both say they seek.

Perhaps the most tragic trend — because it is so avoidable — is that the arms race is about to be launched into space. Anti-satellite weapons will be a continuing threat to early warning, reconnaissance and communications satellites — all of which are critical to security and vital to preventing nuclear war by accident or miscalculation.

The Reagan administration's "Star Wars" defense scheme will mean more than the destruction of three solemn arms control treaties — the limited test ban, the outer space treaty and the anti-ballistic missile treaty — that have served security so well. It will mean that both sides will accumulate thousands more offensive weapons to overcome whatever defenses they each might devise. It promises security that is beyond America's capability to provide and thus plays cruelly on the fear and the hope of every citizen. It promises a technological shield when the solution is in ourselves — in serious negotiation and mutual restraint.

It is always easy for Americans to blame the Soviet Union; and no American, no matter how much he or she desires a safer world, should lose sight of the fact that the Soviet Union does indeed bear a heavy responsibility for where we are today. But blaming the Soviet Union, which has been the single-minded indulgence of the Reagan administration since the day it took office, is not a strategy or a policy. That will not reshape the Russian nation; it will not bring down the Iron Curtain; above all, it will not reduce the nuclear threat.

Anyone can assail the Soviet Union for the failure of Soviet-U.S. relations. But we must demand more of the president, who, after all, is elected not to preside over failure but to find an acceptable solution even in the face of formidable problems. The unfortunate truth is that we are now witness to more than a presidential failure to act or an administration's lack of policy. President Reagan and

his administration bear their own heavy measure of responsibility for the situation we face today.

No president in the nuclear age — strengthened, as was Mr. Reagan, by the consensus at home for a strong national defense, secure politically for the endeavor of arms control — has had such an opportunity to reverse the nuclear arms race. Yet this opportunity has been squandered. Americans hoped that when he took office, his past opposition to arms control would end. The record of three years has betrayed those hopes.

Despite his campaign pledge to the nation that "as president, I will immediately open negotiations on a SALT-3 treaty," Mr. Reagan waited more than 17 months before even beginning to talk with the Soviet Union about such an agreement. Since then the pace of negotiation has been, to put it politely, tepid; the discussions have been punctuated by long recesses, and there have been no significant results. All that was done was to rename SALT as START. The talks have now stalled indefinitely.

The negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe have collapsed completely. In the most promising initiative during those talks, so-called "walk in the woods" proposal, America's negotiator, a veteran hard-liner in dealing with the Soviet Union, was repudiated by the administration for trying too hard to reach a workable compromise that actually would have been greatly to the U.S. advantage.

Indeed, the behavior and the proposals of the administration in the strategic and the European nuclear discussions have raised serious doubts in the minds of many about whether there ever was an intention to reach reasonable agreement.

Negotiations have been treated as a forum for propaganda, an occasion for invective, a mask to cover new deployments and an arena in which to gain advantage, rather than as a path to human survival on this planet. This is a most shortsighted policy, for its outcome will simply be more missiles in Soviet hands.

The New York Times



## And Now the Wick Tapes

One-sided taping of conversations with unsuspecting friends and colleagues violates the normal good-faith assumption that most people make in their personal communications. The abuse contributed substantially to Richard Nixon's disrepute and brought into question the motives of other high government officials who have bugged their offices or had their secretaries monitor telephone calls. Now we learn, from a story in The New York Times, that one member of the present administration — Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency — secretly taped his office telephone conversations.

It is easy to understand why Mr. Wick was embarrassed to the point of making an outright denial when he was first asked if he recorded these conversations without advising his callers. But he was confronted with transcripts and with the news that many of his conversations had been recorded — including Senator Mark Hatfield, actor Kirk Douglas and former U.S. Ambassador Walter Annenberg — denied that he had been informed that they were being taped. Mr. Wick then issued a statement, "I may have been insufficiently sensitive to concerns some may have about the practice of recording telephone conversations," he conceded, and he added: "Ac-

cordingly, I have discontinued the practice."

Except in 13 states, any party can legally record a telephone conversation without telling the other party. Mr. Wick did not break a federal or a District of Columbia law when he did so. But he must surely have lost the full confidence of a number of friends and government officials with this unnecessary and distasteful practice. Secret tapes are a holdover from an era that most of us had thought was gone. One would think that no responsible government official would want to act in a way stirring even faint recollections of that time.

What does President Reagan think of all this? A spokesman said he didn't know whether Mr. Reagan approved or disapproved but judged that he generally would not approve. The spokesman also said that what is done about Mr. Wick's telephone calls is "up to Wick."

Is it really Mr. Wick's position that each of his appointees may make an individual decision on the matter? Can't the president see the public interest, if not the presidential interest, in having it clearly understood that he rejects the abuse of the regular just-between-us confidentiality that every citizen is entitled to expect in his personal communications?

He does reject the abuse or he doesn't? — THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### 'Not 2,000 Nor Even 20,000'

The Pentagon has got it right and the State Department and the White House have got it wrong. The American press is doing nothing to stabilize Lebanon. If the logic of Mr. Reagan's rejection of the Pentagon report is followed, then the United States has taken on an open commitment which not 2,000 nor even 20,000 men can meet. Either the Western powers should pull out altogether or they should remain as part of a more representative UN force. There is no benefit for either Lebanon or the countries involved in persisting with the present dangerous make-believe.

— The Guardian (London)

### 1984: A Prospect of Terrorism

[I fear] many more attacks by regimes using terrorism to take the war into the heart of America. America has a high profile in the world. Marxist groups and anti-Western groups generally see the United States as the key target in their revolutionary struggle against the West. You also cannot underestimate the Cold War dimension in the support given terrorism. The third factor is that America, as the greatest of the democracies, has the free media which these terrorist groups hunger to reach. They know that if they hit an American target, the attack will be reported worldwide through modern media technology and their cause will get the maximum publicity.

— Paul Wilkinson, an expert on terrorism, in U.S. News & World Report (Washington)

### Patriotism Is Back in Fashion

We are awash in a rebirth of patriotism. Well, hurray for the Flag of the Free, I guess. We wallowed in a lot of self-hatred before we managed to work our way at least partly

through the Vietnam trauma. But, like any emotion, love for country needs to be kept on a medium-length leash. Samuel Johnson was not putting the knock on patriotism when he called it "the last refuge of a scoundrel." Most of the Germans who died in World War II did so out of sincere love for the Fatherland. Patriotism can be harnessed to lousy causes.

— Columnist Jim Fain (Cox News Service)

### When in Doubt, Censor It Out

Those who feel that the run-of-the-mill Bombay talkie is generally unfit for human consumption might find their view endorsed by the recent report that a local bakers' association is exercising over some "misleading" footage in a newly released Hindi film which shows "ill-clad and dirty looking ladies" kneading bread dough with their feet. The bakers have complained that the shot in question has adversely affected their business and that they have received numerous inquiries from consumers asking if bakeries did in fact employ the less hygienic methods shown.

During the Emergency, a shot in a Hindi film showing an actor dressed as a policeman dancing with the heroine was excised on the grounds that it might undermine the authority of the guardians of law and order. Earlier, a James Bond film was allowed to be screened in India only after the word "Russia" was substituted by "007" in its title, and all mention of that country deleted from the script lest offense be given to a friendly foreign power.

In a television version of the judgment at Nuremberg, which was sponsored by gas manufacturers, all references to the gas ovens used by the Nazis were bleeped over, the sponsors explaining that since it was gas that had been utilized, such mention might have given the domestic variety a needlessly bad name.

— The Sunday Statesman (New Delhi)

## FROM OUR JAN. 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Chinese Threaten British Ship**  
CANTON — A mob of Chinese [on Jan. 1] threatened to burn the British steamer Fathian, owing to the release by the British Consul of a Portuguese who was accused of causing the death of a Chinese passenger. An attempt to rush the vessel was frustrated by casting her off her moorings. The steamer refused to take on any Chinese passengers or a cargo for Hong-Kong, in fear of incendiarism. Though the Canton populace is quiet, a section has been worked up by the Self Government Society to make a protest against the Hong-Kong Government's banishment of several prominent Chinese. The Fathian incident was seized upon with the object of making the British merchants force the Government to withdraw the banishments.

**1934: Senator Long Takes Offense**  
WASHINGTON — Senator Huey Long has figured in another "incident," this time at a public banquet here. He has made a dignified protest by resigning from the Social Register — the list of the "cream" of Washington society — on the ground that Washington manners are far below those to which he has been accustomed. He has asked the publishers of the Social Register to withdraw his name. This is the story: Soup was served in a cup-shaped plate with handles and one of the senator's neighbors — a tactless lady — suggested that he could drink out of it. In the country he had come from, Senator Long told the Social Register, he had been drinking soup in the manner suggested for twenty years and without having any handles on his plate.

## More Than UNESCO Is Now Renounced

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The decision of the United States government to quit UNESCO represents a larger, unarticulated American repudiation of its principal tradition in world affairs. This might not be a bad thing, were it understood and its lessons assimilated, but there is little sign of that.

It was Woodrow Wilson who conceived of a League of Nations. He argued that a world parliament, in which all had an equal vote, could reorder international affairs and bring permanent peace. The League was expected to mobilize the conscience of mankind, do away with automatic government, allow people to choose the sovereignty under which they would live.

President Wilson believed that international relations should be conducted "not by diplomats and politicians each eager to serve his own interest, but by dispassionate scientists" who had made studies of the problems involved. He had an uncritical faith in his own disinterestedness, and a theoretician's belief in grand schemes. In both respects he was very American.

In fact, at Versailles, as John Maynard Keynes recorded at the time, Wilson turned out to have nothing but general ideas about what he wanted. "The president's program for the world, as set forth in his speeches and his notes, had displayed a spirit and a purpose so admirable that the last desire of his sympathizers was to criticize details — the details, they felt, were quite rightly not filled in at present, but would be in due course."

It emerged that President Wilson had thought out nothing. He had not even thought out that the United States Senate might reject membership in the League, which it did.

But the spell of the idea of world organization continued to grip the American imagination. The liberal orthodoxy of the 1930s, and conservative as well as liberal opinion in the 1940s, held that the League failed because America did not join.

The United States had produced the Kellogg-Briand pact of 1928, which "outlawed" war. And in 1945 it put forward the Atlantic Charter, whose principles resulted in 1945 in the United Nations — for which, in the beginning, there was

far more enthusiasm in the United States than in any other of the major countries.

It is often forgotten today that America was also, at that same time, the main enemy of European colonialism. Wilson in 1918-1919 had insisted upon self-determination in Central Europe and the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian empire. The new world order that Franklin Roosevelt wanted in the 1940s required the colonial possessions of the imperial powers to be set free. There was unremitting U.S. pressure to this end.

Britain, when the Labor government came to power in 1945, quickly acquiesced. India was freed; other British colonies followed. The Dutch balked in Indonesia, and America supported the Indonesian nationalists. The French also resisted, and earned much American criticism.

Even when the United States (after 1950) supported France's struggle against the Viet Minh in Indochina, the main reason for this communist failure was thought by Washington to be France's failure to promise freedom to the country. When France did quit Indochina in 1954, the United States took over in the confident, if stupendously misplaced, conviction that no one could possibly think of America as a colonialist power.

What has happened in the United Nations and UNESCO is thus the direct result of things long sought and finally obtained by the U.S. government, acting according to the dominant current in modern American thought on international affairs, and against much foreign opposition.

The United Nations and UNESCO, these world organizations of nations — one vote for each nation, universal self-determination, with every political entity, however minuscule, set up as a proper state having its place in these world councils — represent the success of American

policy in the 1940s and 1950s. But now America doesn't like it. Majority votes in the General Assembly and UNESCO are hostile. Washington now wants to be rid of these

infuriating organs of world opinion. World opinion has been expressing not the lofty idealism of liberated mankind as imagined by Americans, but the tawdry reality of international life.

It proves to be anti-American, anti-Israel, anti-Western. It is often ignorant, hypocritical, applying double standards, exploitative. The government of Ronald Reagan asks why American interest should be served by remaining in and largely financing such institutions.

But then, perhaps Washington should think about how the United States got into this situation. Americans, as a whole so enthusiastic for general ideas (as Tocqueville noted 150 years ago) and for vast reforms, might properly recall their own past, and the words of Wilson:

"We dare not turn from the principle that morality and not expediency is the thing that must guide us. It is a very serious thing to determine the foreign policy of a nation in the terms of material interest. It is degrading."

When he presented the Versailles Treaty to the U.S. Congress in 1919, Wilson said America's world role came "by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God who led us into this way. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way."

Wilson expressed a messianism, and a self-delusion, that many Americans — and eventually most Americans — accepted from the 1920s to the 1970s. The self-interest of the United States was disguised in this language of idealism.

To repudiate UNESCO is to repudiate principles that for 50 years have been at the core of America's conception of its world role. Is this perceived in Washington? One would like to believe that it is, and that realism will take the place of what has been a destructive sentimentalism. But there is no evidence that it will happen. One is forced to conclude that, as with Wilson at Versailles, nothing has been thought through. It will again be left to history to apply the test of reality, and to rebuke enthusiastic illusions.

International Herald Tribune  
All rights reserved.

## This Anti-Americanism Is Firstly Anti-Western

By Arthur F. Burns

The writer is U.S. ambassador to West Germany.

BONN — I am frequently asked whether anti-Americanism prevails among the young people in Germany — and if so, why. Most Germans with whom I have talked about this say that it does not exist in any large measure, that opposition to some of the policies of the Reagan administration cannot be interpreted as anti-Americanism, and that even where significant anti-Americanism actually exists, it would be a mistake to identify it with pro-Sovietism.

In my opinion these judgments are broadly valid. But I also believe that the question of anti-Americanism requires deeper probing.

World War II, many Europeans permitted themselves to be mesmerized by American society. Americans had helped Western Europe to re-establish itself economically and to regain its self-esteem. For many, America became a country whose institutions merited unbounded admiration.

With the passage of time these exaggerated sentiments became both less prevalent and less intense. The turning point may have come with the violent death of President John F. Kennedy, who was immensely popular in Europe — perhaps even more so than at home. His assassination came as a terrible shock, and it changed the image of America drastically. Many Europeans wondered how a country that brought forth such senseless violence could ever have served as their ideal.

Then came the assassinations of Robert F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the Vietnam War, the civil rights turbulence, Watergate — with the result that the golden image of America was shattered.

At the same time, America — with its untiring propensity for self-criticism — exported its own version of anti-Americanism. A distinguished journalist actually wrote that "the United States is the most dangerous and destructive power in the world," and some Europeans believed it.

A torrent of books, articles and interviews by prominent Americans — novelists, philosophers, scientists, actors, singers, some true geniuses in their field but hardly experts in political science or international relations — fanned the flames with harsh criticisms of America that much of

the European press and intellectual elite seized upon as gospel truth.

Add to this the fact that many Europeans acquire their knowledge about America from television, which shows a constant stream of violence, exploitation and bigotry. Some of these images are linked to reality, but they are by no means the full story of current America. Anyone who maintains the contrary is unaware of the truth or contemptuous of it.

The basic problem in this area, however, is not so much the ignorance of young people or the misinformation to which they are subjected, but the attitude of some of their mentors. Anti-Americanism, in one form or another, is a symptom of a far more serious ailment that has afflicted a number of Europe's educated classes: the rejection of Western society itself and its values. And as the leader of the West, America has become their number one enemy.

This attitude is not born out of ignorance. On the contrary, America is seen correctly as the bulwark of everything they despise — parliamentary democracy, dynamic capitalism, modern technology and robust anti-communism.

One cannot dismiss the feelings of these people as the result of specific policies of the Reagan administration. The root of the matter is the alienation of certain European intellectuals from the values and institutions of their own democratic society.

But young people, particularly if they have had the benefit of a university education, have a duty to know how totalitarianism works. They should know, for example, what has happened to the human spirit in the Baltic states, in Eastern Europe and in Afghanistan, as well as the fate of 17 million of their own countrymen in East Germany. And if the descriptions of Soviet life by a Solzhenitsyn do not shake their equanimity, they owe it to themselves to gain at least a surface familiarity with the report by Nikita Khrushchev at the 20th Communist Party Congress on the crimes committed by the Soviet regime against its own citizens.

It is only by studying history and reflecting on its lessons that young people can rationally determine whether it makes any sense to place the Soviet Union and the United



States on the same moral plane, as some have been doing.

America is among the oldest modern democracies. The democratic system is by no means perfect, but it certainly goes further than other governmental systems in protecting the natural dignity of men and women and in enabling them to pursue their personal and public interests without fear of governmental oppression.

And while young people should be sensitive to the shortcomings of democratic capitalism and, more specifically, of the United States, they need also to recognize that democracy provides a built-in system for exposing

and correcting its own deficiencies.

For more than 35 years the preservation of freedom and peace has largely depended on the vitality of the partnership between the Germans and the American peoples. As young people in both countries enrich their understanding of history — particularly of the causes and results that affect them today — I am convinced that they will discover a heritage worth believing in and a future worth protecting, and that the veins of anti-Americanism will fade away.

This was adapted for The New York Times from a recent speech in Munich.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### A Eurocurrency Ploy

Regarding the Dec. 10 "Economic Scene" column ("Fears of Investors, Credit Demands Among Reasons for High Real Rates") by Leonard Silk:

Interest rates remain high in the United States because businessmen have become used to them and because credit is still in demand at these rates. U.S. banks will not lower them until forced to by lessening demand due to prospects of a depressed economy (not now the case) or by competition from without.

Paradoxically, an answer to the problem lies in the table of Eurocurrency deposit rates placed below Mr. Silk's column, in which interest rates for Euro-Swiss francs (4+ percent) and Euro-Deutsch marks (6+ percent) are shown to be significantly lower than U.S. dollar interest rates (10+). Borrowing from foreign banks via Eurocurrency deposits is a way for Americans to get money at lower interest

rates — and enough of this approach will drive the dollar rates down.

There is an exchange risk, but exchange movements are to some extent predictable, and a properly designed loan agreement can make this risk acceptable in light of the lower rate of interest realized. In our own business we began doing this more than two years ago and it works. If enough others did it, interest rates in the United States would come down.

W.O. YOUNG JR.  
Young Engineering Inc.  
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1983-1984

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor

Editor

Deputy Editor

Associate Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor















14%	+ 3%
14%	+ 3%
15%	+ 3%
15%	+ 3%
16%	+ 3%
16%	+ 3%
17%	+ 3%
17%	+ 3%
18%	+ 3%
18%	+ 3%
19%	+ 3%
19%	+ 3%
20%	+ 3%
20%	+ 3%
21%	+ 3%
21%	+ 3%
22%	+ 3%
22%	+ 3%
23%	+ 3%
23%	+ 3%
24%	+ 3%
24%	+ 3%
25%	+ 3%
25%	+ 3%
26%	+ 3%
26%	+ 3%
27%	+ 3%
27%	+ 3%
28%	+ 3%
28%	+ 3%
29%	+ 3%
29%	+ 3%
30%	+ 3%
30%	+ 3%
31%	+ 3%
31%	+ 3%
32%	+ 3%
32%	+ 3%
33%	+ 3%
33%	+ 3%
34%	+ 3%
34%	+ 3%
35%	+ 3%
35%	+ 3%
36%	+ 3%
36%	+ 3%
37%	+ 3%
37%	+ 3%
38%	+ 3%
38%	+ 3%
39%	+ 3%
39%	+ 3%
40%	+ 3%
40%	+ 3%
41%	+ 3%
41%	+ 3%
42%	+ 3%
42%	+ 3%
43%	+ 3%
43%	+ 3%
44%	+ 3%
44%	+ 3%
45%	+ 3%
45%	+ 3%
46%	+ 3%
46%	+ 3%
47%	+ 3%
47%	+ 3%
48%	+ 3%
48%	+ 3%
49%	+ 3%
49%	+ 3%
50%	+ 3%
50%	+ 3%
51%	+ 3%
51%	+ 3%
52%	+ 3%
52%	+ 3%
53%	+ 3%
53%	+ 3%
54%	+ 3%
54%	+ 3%
55%	+ 3%
55%	+ 3%
56%	+ 3%
56%	+ 3%
57%	+ 3%
57%	+ 3%
58%	+ 3%
58%	+ 3%
59%	+ 3%
59%	+ 3%
60%	+ 3%
60%	+ 3%
61%	+ 3%
61%	+ 3%
62%	+ 3%
62%	+ 3%
63%	+ 3%
63%	+ 3%
64%	+ 3%
64%	+ 3%
65%	+ 3%
65%	+ 3%
66%	+ 3%
66%	+ 3%
67%	+ 3%
67%	+ 3%
68%	+ 3%
68%	+ 3%
69%	+ 3%
69%	+ 3%
70%	+ 3%
70%	+ 3%
71%	+ 3%
71%	+ 3%
72%	+ 3%
72%	+ 3%
73%	+ 3%
73%	+ 3%
74%	+ 3%
74%	+ 3%
75%	+ 3%
75%	+ 3%
76%	+ 3%
76%	+ 3%
77%	+ 3%
77%	+ 3%
78%	+ 3%
78%	+ 3%
79%	+ 3%
79%	+ 3%
80%	+ 3%
80%	+ 3%
81%	+ 3%
81%	+ 3%
82%	+ 3%
82%	+ 3%
83%	+ 3%
83%	+ 3%
84%	+ 3%
84%	+ 3%
85%	+ 3%
85%	+ 3%
86%	+ 3%
86%	+ 3%
87%	+ 3%
87%	+ 3%
88%	+ 3%
88%	+ 3%
89%	+ 3%
89%	+ 3%
90%	+ 3%
90%	+ 3%
91%	+ 3%
91%	+ 3%
92%	+ 3%
92%	+ 3%
93%	+ 3%
93%	+ 3%
94%	+ 3%
94%	+ 3%
95%	+ 3%
95%	+ 3%
96%	+ 3%
96%	+ 3%
97%	+ 3%
97%	+ 3%
98%	+ 3%
98%	+ 3%
99%	+ 3%
99%	+ 3%
100%	+ 3%
100%	+ 3%

\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

**For the Week Ending Dec. 30, 1983**

[illegible]



## Over-the-Counter

(Continued from Page 8)

Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg

Net

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg

Net

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

Chg

## China Seems to Fulfill 5-Year Plan In 3 Years, but Problems Remain

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

BEIJING — China appears to have fulfilled the overall targets of its current five-year plan in three years, but without having overcome some of its basic economic problems.

The 1981-85 plan, after considerable adjustment, set a target of 4 percent economic growth a year, while striving for 5 percent. But China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, told a visitor last Wednesday that the increase has exceeded 7 percent a year, so that the country has achieved its five-year goals already.

The New China News Agency quoted Mr. Deng as telling Professor C.N. Yang, an American physicist of Chinese descent, that the current rate of growth made it possible to meet the goal set at the 12th Communist Party Congress in 1982, of quadrupling the nation's gross output by the year 2000 over the last three years, Mr. Deng said. China's agricultural output grew at a rate of 7.1 percent a year and industrial output by 7.2 percent.

Separately, the minister in charge of the State Planning Com-

mission, Song Ping, was quoted as saying that industrial output alone would rise by 10 percent in 1983, suggesting that the pace of growth has accelerated.

The current five-year plan, delayed by a policy of economic retrenchment, was finally disclosed by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang at a session of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, late in 1982, nearly two years into the plan. The growth targets were scaled down to make them more realistic and accessible.

The State Economic Commission reported in October that the 10.1 percent rise in industrial output for the first nine months of 1983 included an increase of 12.7 percent for heavy industrial output and an increase of 7.5 percent for light industry.

The imbalance suggested that the government has been unable to restrain a resurgence of heavy industrial growth that was favored by the former chairman, Mao Zedong, but which has been played down by the current leadership. It has sought to shift the emphasis to light industry and consumer goods.

Beijing is also having problems

controlling excessive capital construction, which has siphoned funds away from projects considered essential to China's modernization drive.

Tendency to build new facilities rather than overhaul or make do with existing ones, which shows up in the heavy industrial statistics, has been a frequent complaint in the official press.

Mr. Song implied that the imbalance persisted when he said that continuing to carry out the readjustment policy was one of the main economic tasks of 1984.

Some Western diplomats here expressed puzzlement at the sharp growth rate being treated as a success. Mr. Zhao and other economic planners have urged that growth be held down in the current decade to build a solid foundation for acceleration of the economy in the 1990s.

"Now they're saying that it's all right to shoot the moon," an economic analyst remarked. "It's not what they were saying a few months ago."

Mr. Song also reported that the 1983 grain harvest is expected to exceed 370 million metric tons, a



Deng Xiaoping

record yield that would be more than 20 million tons above last year's bumper harvest. A record cotton harvest of more than four million tons also is expected, he said.

In other areas, China has said that it expected to produce 105 million tons of oil in 1983, which would be a 3.3 percent increase over the previous year's output.

## Economists See U.S. GNP Rising 4% This Year

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — More than 5,000 leading U.S. government, business and academic economists crammed themselves into four hotels and 430 seminars here last week, and talked and gossiped about Ronald Reagan's impact on the economy, where their own jobs might be and even how Milton Friedman is looking these days.

The conferences were sponsored by the Allied Social Science Association and represent the largest annual gathering of thinkers about the economy in the United States.

The subject most dwelled upon, not too surprisingly, turned out to be President Ronald Reagan and his policies.

"I'm not happy about it, but Mr. Reagan may well face a very diffi-

cult economic situation by next fall," Mr. Friedman, a leading conservative theorist, said in an interview. "There is a real threat of a recession in the first half of 1984."

But his assessment was markedly more pessimistic than those offered by most in the profession. The consensus was for a year of moderate growth of about 4 percent in the output of goods and services, little change in interest rates and unemployment falling below 8 percent.

Alfred M. Rivlin, former head of the Congressional Budget Office and now a private budget specialist affiliated with the Brookings Institution, caught the mood of many of her colleagues here when she said the unresolved clash between tight monetary policy and loose fiscal policy.

"The outlook for sustained

growth is not bad if we change our policies," she said. "But the present policies are really dumb."

But those who accused Mr. Reagan of creating and accommodating swollen budget deficits, such as Andrew F. Brimmer and Gardner Ackley, acknowledged that the probability of a healthy economy this year makes Mr. Reagan likely to defeat his Democratic rival next November.

For Mr. Friedman, however, Mr. Reagan is being tripped up by recent policies of the Federal Reserve Board. He said Mr. Reagan had performed ably in cutting taxes, thwarting the growth in social programs and reducing inflation, but that reappointing Paul A. Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve last summer has proved to be a costly error.

Mr. Friedman attacked the Federal Reserve under Mr. Volcker for slowing the growth in money and credit to less than 1 percent in the last six months, after allowing it to race ahead by 13.5 percent in the preceding 12 months.

"That is the most extreme turn-around in monetary policy since the end of World War II," he said. "If the slow-growth policy continues for two or three months, it will make a recession beginning in the first half of 1984 almost unavoidable."

But Paul W. McCracken, who headed the Council of Economic Advisers under President Richard M. Nixon, applauded the administration for putting the economy in the "best position in two decades" by sustaining low rates of inflation and unemployment with moderate growth.

## Full-Year Bond Forecast Is Cautious

(Continued from Page 5)

government bonds, he sees a range of 8 to 8.75 percent, compared with the current level of about 8.35 percent.

Wolfgang Otto, chief of the investment department at Commercebank, agrees that West German government bond yields probably will not fall below 8 percent. He also prefers equities, but adds: "We think gains will be more difficult and smaller."

Among those who see a livelier bond market is Jan M. Donker, senior investment manager at Ronto, an international bond fund in the stable of the Rotterdam-based Robeco Group. Mr. Donker forecasts that the yield on the U.S. government long bond will fall as low as 10.25 percent in the next four to six months. He believes that fears of strain on the credit markets

will dissolve as the U.S. economy slows, consumer-credit demand falls and corporate cash flow improves.

By midyear, however, Mr. Donker expects optimism to give way to dread of rising inflation and upward election results. He predicts that the long bond's yield will shoot back up to about 12 percent by year-end.

A conflicting view comes from Nico Haviga, a director of Gulf & Occidental Investment Co. in Geneva. He thinks European and Japanese equities have one more wave of strength in them. When U.S. investors start to believe that the dollar will finally crumble, Mr. Haviga says, they will turn to blue chips in overseas equity markets.

Once that wave is past, he expects the smart money to move into bonds on the theory that Mr. Rea-

gan will be re-elected and get serious about shrinking the deficit. "It's just a matter of timing when you put more weight on bonds," Mr. Haviga says.

While analysts polished their year-end forecasts, the Eurobond market remained in its holiday coma.

The only stir came with an offer by British Columbia Telephone Co. of 60 million Canadian dollars of 15-year bonds. The issue gives holders the option to buy out after five years or 10 years. For the first five years, the interest coupon is set at 12 1/2 percent, and the price is par, or 100.

Demand for the issue, managed by Orion Royal Bank and Pitfield Mackay Ross, proved reasonably strong, and the bonds were quoted Friday at 98.5 bid, for a yield of 12.67 percent.

## Brussels Sets Steel Firm Plan

BRUSSELS — The Belgian cabinet has completed plans for salvaging the near-bankrupt steel company Cockerill-Sambre, according to officials.

Ministers agreed Saturday to the text of a bill to put before parliament this month. It will bring big cuts in the company's work force as part of sweeping restructuring moves, they said. The ministers plan to raise 27 billion Belgian francs (\$480 million) in new investment cash through loans to be repaid from death-duties in the French-speaking south, where Cockerill-Sambre is situated, the officials said. Ministers also want to impose wage cuts and large-scale early retirement if trade unions do not agree to the plan by mid-February.

## Prospect of Rise in Credit Demand Worries Market

(Continued from Page 5)

Treasury borrowing will push down rates, especially if the economy weakens.

In the tax-exempt-securities market, the instable demand from the public is not expected to change.

"The municipal market has been led by individual purchases for the third year in a row," said Richard J. Franke, president of John Nuveen & Co., a Chicago firm specializing in tax-exempt securities.

The biggest change from 1983 is that there could be fewer securities to choose from, if Congress bows, as many expect, to the wishes of the Treasury and curbs the issuance of tax-exempt bonds for businesses.

Another certainty is that when the Washington Public Power Supply System fails to meet a \$94-million interest payment on its \$22.5 billion of outstanding bonds on Jan. 1, it will be the most forceful of reminders that bonds are not risk-free. The public's desire to be protected against similar defaults is one reason that \$13 billion of tax-exempt bonds were sold last year with outside insurance policies, up from \$1.4 billion in 1980.

And the final item on the list of relatively solid predictions is that the corporate bond market will very likely continue to be a backwater. Volume is not expected to be much greater than in 1983, as companies continue to rely more on sales of stock and short-term borrowing.

Credit-market analysts are looking more at the performance of the economy as a guide to interest rates than they are at possible moves by the Federal Reserve. And this, they say, is in part due to the Fed's restrained behavior during 1983. At various times during 1983, market participants became alarmed or reassured, depending on their economic priorities, by analysts who saw the Fed moving to ease or tighten the money supply. But by year-end, it was clear that policy was essentially unchanged.

Because the Fed has direct control over short-term rates, analysts watch carefully for any signs of a change in its monetary policy. Tighter money would mean higher short-term rates, while an easier policy would mean lower rates. In 1983, the discount rate that

\$1.6 billion in the week that ended Dec. 21, well above market estimates. But market response was mild in pre-bid trading. Prices dropped only slightly on longer-term securities while yields on shorter-term bills remained stable.

The government's bellwether 20-year bond dropped by about a third of a point on the day, closing at 101 for a yield of 11.87 percent. Short-term bills were basically unchanged, with the three-month bill at 8.86 percent, the six-month bill at 9.04 percent and the one-year bill at 9.12 percent.

Changes in interest rates are especially important to the housing industry, which was a disaster during 1980-82 because of high rates, but recovered in 1983, with a record \$111 billion of new-home mortgages.

As a rule of thumb, fixed-rate home mortgages are about two percentage points higher than Treasury bond yields. But with Treasury bonds now yielding slightly less than 12 percent, analysts still do not expect present mortgage rates of 13 1/2 to 14 percent to crumble.

On Friday, the Federal Reserve System announced that M-1, the basic money-supply measure, rose

Analysts attributed the moderate response to the money-supply figure to the holiday weekend and to the fact that money-supply growth remains well within the Fed's targets.

The \$1.6-billion increase brought the M-1 measure of the money supply, which consists of currency in circulation and checking and similar accounts in banks and savings institutions, to a daily average of \$522.3 billion. Most market participants had expected M-1 to be unchanged or rise by only a few hundred million dollars.

## Japanese Push to Lift Position at World Bank

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Kenji Yamaguchi and Toshiohiko Yamakawa, representatives to the World Bank from Tokyo, have laid it on the line at recent meetings of the bank's board: Either Japan moves up from No. 4 to No. 2 in voting strength in the 144-nation institution, or it cuts back its aid to the poorest countries.

Money is a major factor in the battle for international standing, as it is in the everyday life of individuals and Washington, as the host city for several international institutions, occasionally gets a peek at the way nations jostle for status. Sometimes the maneuvering involves a straight power play that leaves international noses out of joint; sometimes there is a compromise or trade-off.

In pressing Tokyo's new assertiveness within the World Bank pecking order, Mr. Yamaguchi and Mr. Yamakawa have held out a carrot as well as a stick. Japan's aid to the poorest countries will rise substantially, they promise, if Tokyo gets what it wants, a voice in the bank's policies second only to that of the United States.

"Our relative position in the world economy is not reflected in our shareholding in the World Bank," Mr. Yamaguchi said. "It should be reflected in a proper way."

Japan's demands have caused quite a bit of diplomatic discomfort. For if Japan gets proportionately larger voting power as undisciplined No. 2, some other proud nations, specifically Britain and West Germany, will find themselves with less of a voice. France would also be affected, as it now shares fourth place with Japan.

Several years ago Saudi Arabia used a somewhat different approach to win more power within the 146-nation International Monetary Fund.

Flush with petrodollars, it put down \$4 billion, cash on the barrelhead, to help the agency over a tight lending spot and then pledged another \$8 billion. It was immediately rewarded with a seat at the fund's board.

For a long time, Japan's ultimatum to the World Bank provoked only a stony silence in the diplomatic corridors. The other countries were not prepared to discuss any demotion of their status to accommodate the Japanese. Now as a deadline approaches on a program for lending to the poor, there is some stirring.

"There is a possibility," said one European official intimately involved in the negotiations, "that something will be worked out between the poor who will be extremely substantial, and I put the emphasis on extremely."

## ESORTS &amp; GUIDES

## INTERNATIONAL

## ESORT SERVICE

## NEW YORK

## AND ALL OTHER U.S. CITIES





WELL, ANYWAY, THEY'LL HAVE A NEW PLACE TO FIGHT.

© 1984 Fairchild Inc., Inc.

WITTE

## Schnellenberger Builds a Powerhouse at Miami

"I had turned down programs that were already established when I coached with the Dolphins," Schnellenberger said. "But this was different. It was a rare opportunity to get a program going and have all the rewards of its development. Besides, I didn't have to move out of my house."

Upon taking the job, Schnellenberger said his primary goal was to bring the school to national prominence within five years.

To do this, Schnellenberger has stressed Miami's suboptimal climate, the school's tough football schedule, and the chance players get to win a starting job earlier in their careers than they might have at another school.

But to many prospective players, it was Schnellenberger that has sold the school and its football program. Many of his players have come to appreciate and respect him as a second father.

Quarterback Bernie Kosar, who was widely recruited while in high school, now calls him "one of the most awesome personalities I have ever seen."

Jeff Davis, the team's kicker, said he was over more sure made the right decision to join Miami than in the final second of Miami's game against Maryland last week. With 16 seconds to go, Schnellenberger sent Davis to a 40-yard field goal that he had to kick. Davis had to kick with the time he had on the clock. Davis kicked the field goal.

"I choked," Davis says now. "I walked off the field with my head down, feeling as dejected as I have ever felt in my life. When I got to the sidelines, he looked me straight in the eyes and he was smiling. I couldn't believe it. I just couldn't believe he was smiling. He said, 'You got a lot of chances for a bowl bid, and he's smiling. He patted me on the back and said: 'Flex, pick your head up. You missed this time, but you'll get another opportunity and I know you'll make it.' You can't imagine what saying that to me at that time did for my confidence."

Davis got another opportunity in the game of Miami against the University of Miami. He kicked a 40-yard field goal to win the game.

When the Miami Herald called Davis a State. He said: "I had time to see."

TOURNAMENTS		Third Place
Albany Invitational	Championship	Geneva 51, Washington 51, 78, OT
Boys SA, Lyons, MD, 54	Third Place	Cornell 61, Portland 45
High 65, Albany 54	Third Place	Headley Classic
State-Class City Classic	Championship	Indiana 72, Boston Cvt. 68
Championship		Iowa 51, 72, Ball 51, 64
Junior B1, Toledo 78	Third Place	Krystal Classic
Junior 52, E. Michigan 50	Championship	Tenn.-Chattanooga 71, Georgia Southern 76
Cable Car Classic	Championship	Third Place
Alta Clara 71, Ohio 51, 69		Missional 70, Rice 60
Collier Classic	Championship	Lebo Invitational
Championship		New Mexico 84, Southern Green 74
Junior B1, San Diego 51, 55	Third Place	California 72, Idaho 51, 54
Washington 63, E. Tennessee 51, 54		Maryland Invitational
Elmore Bowl	Championship	Maryland 54, LaSalle 61
Championship		Third Place
Carrollton 64, Stratton 51	Championship	George Washington 54, Randolph-Macon 47
Far West Classic	Championship	
Championship		
Junior 51, 63, Oregon 51, 57	Third Place	

# II Results

Merrill Lynch Classic  
ChomChomble  
Devotion 82, Oklahoma 81, 67  
Third Place  
Wisconsin 81, Yale 77

Reliance Classic  
ChomChomble  
Southern Methodist 82, Hawaii 73  
Third Place  
Alo, Birmingham 84, Tennessee 64

Siena Invitational  
ChomChomble  
Ohio 10, St. Mary 54  
Third Place  
Dartmouth 61, Northeast 46  
Iowa Classic  
ChomChomble  
Webster 81, Texas 67  
Third Place  
Utah 84, UC Irvine 89

Widener Tix Classic  
ChomChomble  
Iowa 74, Memphis 51, 64  
Third Place  
Mississippi 81, St. Louis 64, California 64

Goalkeeper: "I knew I was going to make this one," Davis said. "I went out onto the field, turned to coach and said, 'That's one's for you!'"

The kick not only won the game but also got Miami the bid for Orange Bowl.

Manador's Bowl  
Cotton Bowl  
Georgia, 9-11, vs. Texas, 14-1, at Georgia Bowl  
Ohio State 6-4 vs. Pittsburgh 8-2-1, at N. Arizona  
Cotton Bowl  
Indiana 18-9, vs. UCLA, 6-1, at Pasadena, California  
Orange Bowl  
Nebraska 12-9, vs. Miami (Florida) 10-1, at Miami  
Sugar Bowl  
Auburn, 10-1, vs. Michigan, 9-2, at Miami

1 Detest	50 Australian group	11 Bay window
6 Air: Comb.	51 "— boy!" form	12 — Gabriel Rossetti
10 Musical ending	52 Kind of skirt	13 Tailor
14 Norman	53 Passages sunk into the earth	21 Treasure—
Vincent—	59 Po feeder	25 Red — (S African trees)
15 Stepped on	60 Gast	26 Instance
16 Spoken	61 Heron's kin	27 Chooses
17 First name of a Wharton hero	62 Greeting	28 Tiff
18 Narrative	63 Gear at the Grand Banks	29 Third anniversary
19 Julep additive	64 Gladiator's milieu	33 Stars
20 Second lootes	65 "Golden— and girls. . ."; Shak.	33 Norse god of war
21 Baseball's Rose	66 Basic nature	36 Wine: Comb. form
22 Court insurance	67 — Warbucks	37 Uno, dos—
24 One who needs a buyer		38 Believe
26 Price		40 Rosters
30 Yoko—		42 Venus and Mars
31 Former ring king		44 Singer Vic
32 One who gives permission		47 Menotti hero
34 Hurry off		48 —
38 Spotted		49 — cockhorse . . .
39 Advocated at court		49 Loosened a knot
41 Senator Kefauver		51 Farther along
42 Still untouched		54 Currier's companion
43 Sparks or Buntline		55 Taj Mahal site
45 "— Miserables"		60 Gangster's gal
46 A son of Seth		61 City in Texas or Russia
		57 Take care of
		58 Collar gadget

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

**ENAKO**  
 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**TAABE**  
 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**CIPCIN**  
 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**THODEB**  
 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**Answer:** AT THE [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] OF THE [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] (Answers tomorrow)

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH		LOW		HIGH		LOW
	C	F	C		C	F	C
Algeria				Bangkok	30	86	C 72
Athens	14	57	1	Beijing	30	86	C 72
Amsterdam	8	46	1	Hong Kong	23	72	12 54
Berlin	1	35	0	Kuala Lumpur	23	72	12 54
Bombay	6	41	4	Mumbai	23	72	12 54
Buenos Aires	6	41	4	New Delhi	23	72	12 54
Calcutta	6	41	4	Osaka	23	72	12 54
Cairo	3	38	0	Shanghai	5	41	8 33
Canton	3	38	0	Singapore	27	78	18 60
Cebu	6	41	4	Taipei	15	49	8 33
Copenhagen	6	41	4	Tokyo	23	72	12 54
Costa Del Sol	8	46	1		15	49	8 33
Dubai	10	50	9		8	48	4 39
Edinburgh	11	53	2	AFRICA			
Geneva	1	35	0	Algiers	18	64	9 36
London	2	38	0	Cairo	18	64	9 36
Frankfurt	2	38	0	Harare	14	54	7 30
Geneva	1	35	0	Johannesburg	19	66	10 38
Helsinki	4	40	1	Kampala	20	68	10 40
Los Angeles	4	40	1	Maputo	19	66	10 38
Madrid	4	40	1	Mombasa	19	66	10 38
Moscow	4	40	1	Nairobi	19	66	10 38
Paris	4	40	1	Seoul	23	72	12 54
Prague	4	40	1	Tokyo	23	72	12 54
Rome	4	40	1				
San Francisco	4	40	1				
Seattle	4	40	1				
Stockholm	4	40	1				
Switzerland	4	40	1				
Toronto	4	40	1				
Washington	4	40	1				
Zurich	4	40	1				

Las Palmas	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Lima	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Lyon	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Madrid	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Moscow	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Munich	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Nice	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Oslo	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Paris	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Prague	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Reykjavik	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Rome	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Stockholm	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Strasbourg	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Toronto	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Vladivostok	10	50	18	61	19	62	63
Zurich	10	50	18	61	19	62	63

Belout	19	66	13	54	cl	Minneapolis	-0.5	23	-11	7
Damascus	12	35	10	50	cl	Montreal	-0.8	16	12	12
Jerusalem	18	30	5	41	r	Nassau	3.1	70	16	66
Tel Aviv	13	55	10	50	r	New York	1	34	-5	23
<b>OCEANIA</b>						San Francisco	1.6	61	48	66
Auckland	20	48	9	48	fr	Seattle	12	54	5	41
Sydney	27	81	18	64	fr	Toronto	-11	12	-17	1
						Washington	2	36	-6	21

cl:cloudy; ts:foggy; fr:fair; h:ball; o:overcast; pc:partly cloudy; r:rain; s:showers; m:moderate; w:stormy.

**MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL:** Moderate and heavy. **FRANKRU**  
Overcast with rain. Temp. 10-17 (50-63). **LONDON:** Overcast with rain. Temp.  
15-21 (59-70). **MAARID:** Foggy. Temp. 15-21 (59-70). **NEW YORK:** Foggy. Temp. 3-  
10 (37-50). **OSAKA:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-15 (50-59). **ROMA:** Fog. Temp. 11-  
15-21 (51-70). **TEL AVIV:** Cloudy with showers. Temp. 14-18 (57-65). **ZURICH:**  
Overcast with rain. Temp. 10-17 (50-63). **BANGKOK:** Mist. Temp. 21-27 (61-81). **HONG**  
**KONG:** Fair. Temp. 15-19 (59-67). **MARILIA:** Cloudy. Temp. 27-32 (81-77). **SINGAPORE:**  
Temp. 8 — 12-14 (41-54). **SINGAPORE:** Thunderstorms. Temp. 31-32 (88-90).  
**TOYO:** Fair. Temp. 10-15 (50-59).

## Transition

**BASKETBALL**  
National Basketball Association  
LOS ANGELES—21-year-old Earlvin (Magic) Johnson, signed.

**FOOTBALL**  
Canadian Football League  
HAMMOND—Al Bruno, def. hard coach.  
WINNIPEG—signed Dave Shaw, coach, to three-year contract.  
National Football League  
AFC—Added Henry Lawrence, tackle, Los Angeles Raiders, to his Pro Bowl squad to reinforce Marvin Harrison, tackle, who was suspended from the game so that he can attend law school.  
DALLAS—Announced that Pat Flowers, former offensive tackle, will be a three-year player, starting at left guard.  
GREEN BAY—Named Lou Carmichael as receiver coach. Main Bullough defensive coordinator.  
MINNEAPOLIS—Signed defensive line coach and Bob Schmeeler offensive coordinator.

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Activated Carl Morris, running back, waived Ken MacLair, defensive back. United States Football League  
NEW JERSEY—Signed Bob Smith and Bobby Leonard, linebackers, to multi-year contracts.

**COLLEGE**  
ARKANSAS—Named Bill Greer, recruiting coordinator.  
MINNESOTA—Named John Gulevskis, assistant football coach.  
NORTH CAROLINA STATE—Ousted Alvin Harrison, defensive back, who was charged with a domestic assault and was deemed morally ineligible from playing football.  
OHIO STATE—Announced the retirement of Al Reich, defensive director.  
TEXAS—Announced that Tom Flegal, forward, has quit the basketball team.  
WEST VIRGINIA—Named Steve Dunlap, line

**Word count.**

<b>WINNEPEG</b> -Signed David Shaw, cornerback.	<b>ARKANSAS</b> -Named Bill Greer, recruitine coach.
<b>National Football League</b>	<b>MINNESOTA</b> -Named John Guletsky, position football coach.
<b>AFC-Atlanta</b> -Signed Dennis Hayslett, Los Angeles Raiders, to its Pro Bowl tight end; replaced Marvin Powell of the New York Jets, whom he excused from training camp because of a knee injury.	<b>MARYLAND</b> -Signed Tommie Smith, guard, also Baltimore Colts.
<b>DALLAS</b> -Announced that Pam Feltner, former coach, has returned to form a three-year contract. He will head the defensive coordinator's office.	<b>OHIO STATE</b> -Announced the retirement of Bart Ricks, tackle.
<b>San Francisco</b> -Signed Mike Montgomery, defensive back, Miami Bullshead defensive coordinator.	<b>Pennsylvania</b> -Signed Tom Fleckenstein, offensive lineman, who was cut by the baseball team.
<b>Six Academic</b> defensive line coach and Bob McWhorter, offensive coordinator.	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b> -Named Steve Dutton, line coach.

Joe Marvin  
and Lane

**DALLAS**—Announced that Pat Feltz, former back, has agreed to terms on a three-year contract.

**GREEN BAY**—Named Lew Carpenter as receivers coach. Hank Bullough defensive coordinator.

**DICK MADDALA**—defensive line coach and Bob Schmelter offensive coordinator.

**HOUSTON**—Announced that Tom Flesch, former back, forward, and wide receiver, guard, and demically ineligible from playing baseball.

**OHIO STATE**—Announced the retirement of Bob Rice, tight end.

**TEXAS**—Announced that Tom Flesch, forward has left the baseball team.

**WEST VIRGINIA**—Named Steve Dunlap line backer coach.

TE

**WEST VIRGINIA**—Named Steve Dunlap line backer coach.

---

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**T**HE first major attempt to provide bridge instruction via the home computer has been prepared by the Charles Goren organization. In some respects, it is reminiscent of AutoBridge, a favorite for half a century, but it goes considerably beyond it.

The computer deals a random hand within the appropriate parameters, and pronounces judgment on the user's choice of bid. This means that the user can test himself on any of nine basic areas ad infinitum.

The quality of the program — "Charles Goren: Learning Bridge Made Easy" — is high, but so is the price in relation to other learning devices: \$79.95 from MicroBridge Inc., P.O. Box 4715, Springfield, Conn. 06907. The current version is for Apple II/IIe, but provision will shortly be available for IBM and Commodore users.

On the programmed deal, the dealer is West, defending three no-trump after South has opened two no-trump.

The opening spade lead is won with the jack, and the declarer plays the club ace in the hope that the king will fall. When he continues the suit, what should West discard?

The Goren answer is surely right, but many experts would not think of it in practice. West must discard the spade queen to tell his partner to abandon that suit. When East wins the hand, he will realize that a shift is called for. He must hope that

his partner has A-Q-x-x in one of the red suits, and if he considers that the spade queen carries a suit-preference message, he will select hearts, the higher-ranking. The coup de grace is the lead of the heart jack, neutralizing the ten in the dummy and giving the defense four tricks in the suit for down one.

NORTH  
 ♠ 854  
 ♥ 106  
 ♦ 73  
 ♣ QJ 10966

WEST  
 ♠ Q8732  
 ♥ CQ54  
 ♦ C836  
 ♣ 4

EAST  
 ♠ 106  
 ♥ 7892  
 ♦ 10945  
 ♣ K7

SOUTH (D)  
 ♠ AKJ  
 ♥ K73  
 ♦ AQJ  
 ♣ AS2

East and West were vulnerable.  
 The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 2NT Pass 3NT Pass  
 Pass Pass

West led the spade three.

Ascholt II

**FOUR** — The Major League Players Association is scheduled to challenge the 10 weapons that Commissioner Kuhn imposed in December for their use with illegal drugs.

**Contribute to**

By Scott Ostler  
Los Angeles Times Sports  
LOS ANGELES — Presenting  
Season of 1983:  
What Unit They Test Sports  
Medical Association anno  
shows that 15 percent of t  
of the Year. The Seattle Brea  
Hockey League traded winger  
for a used bus.  
of the Year. The  
500 tickets

...to their season ...  
...53,000. Said ...  
...didn't count ...  
...the ...

1. **Right** - According to the University of Virginia, the percentage of Eastern European immigrants in the year 2000 was 1.2 percent, reaching first base on the list of most likely to invade the United States history professor.

2. **Answers** and influence to his Asian history class.

3. **Grades** - Secret Weapons for the war on the Saigon Bay.

4. **Answers** - Ferdinand Adobee of the Sacramento State World record.

5. **Answers** - 12.8.

6. **Answers** - Throat.

7. **Answers** - Throat.

8. **Answers** - Throat.

9. **Answers** - Throat.

10. **Answers** - Throat.

11. **Answers** - Throat.

12. **Answers** - Throat.

13. **Answers** - Throat.

14. **Answers** - Throat.

15. **Answers** - Throat.

16. **Answers** - Throat.

17. **Answers** - Throat.

18. **Answers** - Throat.

19. **Answers** - Throat.

20. **Answers** - Throat.

21. **Answers** - Throat.

22. **Answers** - Throat.

23. **Answers** - Throat.

24. **Answers** - Throat.

25. **Answers** - Throat.

26. **Answers** - Throat.

27. **Answers** - Throat.

28. **Answers** - Throat.

29. **Answers** - Throat.

30. **Answers** - Throat.

31. **Answers** - Throat.

32. **Answers** - Throat.

33. **Answers** - Throat.

34. **Answers** - Throat.

35. **Answers** - Throat.

36. **Answers** - Throat.

37. **Answers** - Throat.

38. **Answers** - Throat.

39. **Answers** - Throat.

40. **Answers** - Throat.

41. **Answers** - Throat.

42. **Answers** - Throat.

43. **Answers** - Throat.

44. **Answers** - Throat.

45. **Answers** - Throat.

46. **Answers** - Throat.

47. **Answers** - Throat.

48. **Answers** - Throat.

49. **Answers** - Throat.

50. **Answers** - Throat.

51. **Answers** - Throat.

52. **Answers** - Throat.

53. **Answers** - Throat.

54. **Answers** - Throat.

55. **Answers** - Throat.

56. **Answers** - Throat.

57. **Answers** - Throat.

58. **Answers** - Throat.

59. **Answers** - Throat.

60. **Answers** - Throat.

61. **Answers** - Throat.

62. **Answers** - Throat.

63. **Answers** - Throat.

64. **Answers** - Throat.

65. **Answers** - Throat.

66. **Answers** - Throat.

67. **Answers** - Throat.

68. **Answers** - Throat.

69. **Answers** - Throat.

70. **Answers** - Throat.

71. **Answers** - Throat.

72. **Answers** - Throat.

73. **Answers** - Throat.

74. **Answers** - Throat.

75. **Answers** - Throat.

76. **Answers** - Throat.

77. **Answers** - Throat.

78. **Answers** - Throat.

79. **Answers** - Throat.

80. **Answers** - Throat.

81. **Answers** - Throat.

82. **Answers** - Throat.

83. **Answers** - Throat.

84. **Answers** - Throat.

85. **Answers** - Throat.

86. **Answers** - Throat.

87. **Answers** - Throat.

88. **Answers** - Throat.

89. **Answers** - Throat.

90. **Answers** - Throat.

91. **Answers** - Throat.

92. **Answers** - Throat.

93. **Answers** - Throat.

94. **Answers** - Throat.

95. **Answers** - Throat.

96. **Answers** - Throat.

97. **Answers** - Throat.

98. **Answers** - Throat.

99. **Answers** - Throat.

100. **Answers** - Throat.



## SPORTS

## Seahawks Upset Dolphins; Redskins, 49ers Win

## Largent's Catching Keys Seattle's Late Rally

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — They weren't talking probability on the Seattle sideline with three minutes left Sunday. The Seahawks didn't care to speculate on what chance a team that had never been to the National Football League playoffs before this year had of coming from behind to beat the Dolphins in Miami.

"I wasn't standing there thinking, 'It's 3-10 against us,'" said Steve Largent, a Seattle receiver. "I just wanted to catch a ball and get us downfield."

Largent caught two passes in those final three minutes Saturday, including a 40-yard touchdown run, as Seattle scored a 27-20 upset of Miami in the American Conference semifinal. The Seahawks will face the Pittsburgh Steelers and Los Angeles Raiders for the AFC championship next Sunday.

Seattle's coach, Chuck Knox, had said that his team would have to play its best because a Miami team coached by Don Shula would never beat itself. Knox probably has never been so happy about being so wrong.

Miami had one chance to win and another to tie in the final minute. But Fulton Walker, who returned a kickoff for a touchdown against Washington in the Super Bowl last season, fumbled two kickoff returns to take the life out of the Dolphins and the 71,032 fans in the sopping Orange Bowl.

Right after Walker's touchdown run, which gave the Seahawks a 24-20 lead, Walker took the kickoff with 1:49 left. He fielded the ball at the 4 and ran to the 24, where he

twisted off one tackler but was wrapped up by Mark Hicks, a rookie.

"After I got both arms around him," Hicks said, "I wanted to tackle and strip the ball from him at the same time." He did just that.

The ball popped loose at the 27, and Sam Merriman recovered for Seattle.

The turnover led to Norm Johnson's 37-yard field goal with 1:15 remaining for the 27-20 lead. But Miami, with one time out, still had enough time to score.

Walker said he wanted more than anything to make up for his fumble with a good return. He fielded the ball this time at the 7. He got to the 22, when he took several hits, and again fumbled.

Dan Dornin recovered with 1:03 left. The Seahawks ran out the clock.

Walker just wanted to run out of the stadium and forget. "Everything aches right now," he said after the game.

Miami had taken a 6-0 lead — the kick failed — on Dan Marino's 19-yard pass to Dan Johnson in the first quarter. The Seahawks moved ahead, 7-6, on Dave Krieg's 6-yard pass to Cullen Bryant.

The Dolphins regained the lead, 13-7, before halftime on Marino's 32-yard pass to Mark Duper.

Seattle took the lead, 14-13, midway through the third quarter on Warner's 1-yard run. Norm Johnson's 27-yard field goal early in the fourth extended the lead to 17-13.

But the Seahawks, after regaining possession on a punt, surrendered the ball on a first-down interception. Two plays later, Marino passed 14 yards to Nat Moore at the 2. Woody Bennett's touchdown run gave the Dolphins a 20-17 lead with 3:43 left.

## Washington Overpowers Los Angeles, 51-7

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Washington Redskins, led by John Riggins and Joe Theismann, took one more step toward defending their Super Bowl title Sunday when they overpowered the Los Angeles Rams, 51-7, in the most lopsided game under the modern NFL playoff format.

Riggins rushed for 119 yards and three touchdowns, and Theismann passed for a pair of touchdowns as the Redskins advanced to next Sunday's National Conference title game in Washington against the San Francisco 49ers.

The playoff victory was the most one-sided since the American Football League merged with the National Football League in 1970. And, it was the most lopsided playoff score in Washington since the Chicago Bears beat the Redskins, 73-0, in the 1940 NFL championship game.

Riggins rushed for 78 yards and three touchdowns in the first half as the Redskins opened a 38-7 lead. Riggins finished the game with 119 yards, topping the 100-yard mark for a record fifth straight playoff game.

Theismann completed 18 of 23 passes for 302 yards. In the first half alone, he connected 13 of 16 passes for 250 yards, including touchdowns passes of 40 and 21 yards to Art Monk.

Dominating every phase of the game, the Redskins defense stopped the Los Angeles ground attack cold. Eric Dickerson, the Rams' rookie running back who led the NFL in rushing, was held to 16 yards on 10 carries.

The Redskins drove 65 yards on their first

possession, with Riggins going over from the three for a 7-0 lead six minutes into the game. The big gains were supplied by Theismann passes of 29 and 13 yards to wide receiver Charlie Brown, who ended the game with six receptions for 171 yards.

The Redskins' second drive began at their own 48 following a 29-yard punt. On a third-and-10 from the Rams 40, Theismann hit Monk on a deep sideline pattern.

Vince Ferragamo, the Rams' quarterback went to the air. But on the first play from scrimmage following Theismann's touchdown to Monk, a Ferragamo pass was intercepted by Anthony Washington.

The Redskins marched 45 yards in seven plays before Mark Moseley kicked a 42-yard field goal to give the Redskins a 17-0 lead at the end of the first quarter.

At the start of the second quarter, Nick Ciatkowski returned a Los Angeles punt 45 yards to the Rams 11. Two plays later, Riggins scored from the 1-yard line for a 24-0 lead with 13:47 remaining in the first half.

The Rams finally got on the scoreboard when Ferragamo hit Preston Dennard with a 33-yard touchdown pass midway through the second quarter.

But Theismann then drove the Redskins 76 yards in under two minutes. The drive ended with a 21-yard scoring pass to Monk.

Field goals of 36 and 41 yards by Moseley upped the Redskins' lead to 44-7 at the end of three quarters.

The Redskins closed out the scoring in the final period as Darrell Green intercepted a Ferragamo pass and returned it 72 yards for a touchdown.



Seahawk Coach Chuck Knox raised his hand in triumph as he was carried off the field following Seattle's 27-20 victory over Miami in Saturday's American Conference playoff.

## San Francisco Gains Victory As Detroit Field Goal Fails

By Richard Hoffer

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco 49ers won their National Football Conference playoff game Saturday by a kind of default. With 11 seconds remaining in a game they led by a point, the 49ers were suddenly as much spectators as the crowd in Candlestick Park.

There they were, counting on just one more mistake by the Detroit Lions, and they got it, just as they had all afternoon.

This time it was a missed field goal of 43 yards, an Ed Murray kick that was a foot and a half wide, saving the 49ers' 24-23 victory and sending them into the NFC title game against Washington.

Looking back, it is easy to see how the Lions might have blown this game on a missed opportunity. Detroit quarterback Gary Danielson threw three interceptions — four in the first half.

One of the few times the Lions got a break, recovering a Roger Craig fumble in the fourth quarter and driving to the 49ers' 13, they allowed themselves to get pushed 18 yards back on penalties and sacks and then Murray missed a 43-yard field goal that would have given the Lions a lead.

It was a dramatic demonstration of futility. Yet the Lions, determined nonetheless, had somehow scored a go-ahead touchdown late in the fourth quarter — on Billy Sims' second TD of the game — capitalizing on the only interception off Joe Montana all day.

But even after Montana had driven the 49ers right back for a 24-

23 lead, there the Lions were again, after a 49-yard drive, on the 49ers' 28-yard line with 11 seconds left.

And there was Murray, lining up the kick. It was well within his range; at the end of the first half, he had kicked a playoff record 54-yarder, one of his three field goals. "I was resigned," 49ers' Coach Bill Walsh said later, "to giving them full credit."

No credit was due, however. "Everything was perfect," Murray said. "The placement, the footing, the line, the distance.... But I didn't follow through enough. I tried to finesse it. I knew once I hit it it was wide right."

The 49ers (11-6) had won, even with their own largely unproductive offense.

"There is no question that we were inconsistent today," Montana said. "Our defense gave us a lot of chances to put the Lions away and we just didn't do it." Of his own performance — 18 completions in 31 attempts for 201 yards — he said, "I had a pretty bad game. I'd rank it up there with my worst."

All the same, Montana had busted the 49ers downfield late in the fourth quarter to regain the lead. He completed all six of his passes in the drive, the last a 14-yarder to Freddie Solomon for the winning TD.

Even with an alert defense, which Walsh said became too weary to do the job late in the game, the 49ers failed to make the most of their opportunities. Two of Danielson's five interceptions were not capitalized on; the others led to a Ray Wersching field goal, Wendell Tyler's two-yard touchdown run and Craig's one-yard TD plunge.



Mike Cofer, left, and William Gay of the Lions combining to sack 49ers' Joe Montana.

## Baseball Union to Challenge Players' Suspensions

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Major League Baseball Players Association has decided to challenge the one-year suspensions that Commissioner Bowie Kuhn imposed on four players in December for their involvement with illegal drugs.

Two sources close to the association said Friday that it planned to begin filing grievances by the middle of this week in the cases of Steve Howe of the Los Angeles Dodgers, Willie Wilson of the Kansas City Royals, Jerry Martin, released by Kansas City at the end of the season, and Willie Aikens, traded by

Kansas City to the Toronto Blue Jays last week.

Under Kuhn's ruling, his suspensions of Wilson, Martin and Aikens can be reviewed May 15, and these three players could then be reinstated. But the suspension of Howe is not subject to review until Dec. 15, a year from the day that Kuhn imposed it, and the punishment

could be lengthened then if the Dodge relief pitcher is found to be still involved with cocaine.

A source familiar with the cases said the association would presumably challenge the suspensions on the ground that the discipline imposed by Kuhn was too severe under the circumstances.

Wilson and Martin are currently serving three-month prison terms in Fort Worth, Texas, having pleaded guilty to a federal misdemeanor charge of attempting to buy cocaine. Aikens, who pleaded guilty to the same charge and was also sentenced to three months, is in next week to the Fort Worth prison.

No drug-related charges have ever been brought against Howe, but the Dodgers fined him \$54,000 this year and suspended him toward the end of the season because of his repeated addiction problems.

If preliminary discussions between the union and management do not settle the grievances to be filed by the players association, they will be heard by baseball's three-man arbitration panel, made up of an impartial arbitrator and one representative each from management and the association. Because each side customarily votes its own way in such proceedings, the decision will likely rest with the arbitrator, Richard Bloch.

In effect, the grievances will ask that Bloch determine where the disciplinary line should be drawn. Bloch could uphold Kuhn's action, he could overturn it, or he could reduce the penalties.

There are recent precedents for the players' association's decision. The association also filed a grievance when Kuhn suspended Ferguson Jenkins in 1980, after the long-time pitching star had been arrested in Toronto on a drug-possession charge. Raymond Goetz, who was then the impartial arbitrator, overturned the suspension and ordered Jenkins reinstated with full back pay.

## NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE						NEW YORK CONFERENCE								
Patrick Division			Adams Division			Norris Division			Smythe Division					
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts	W	L	T	Pts	
NY Islanders	26	11	2	54	184	125	22	18	4	48	12	24	5	27
NY Rangers	22	18	4	48	162	149	20	18	4	44	14	17	4	32
Philadelphia	20	11	4	44	163	130	18	19	3	39	15	20	3	33
Washington	18	19	3	39	123	129	19	24	5	23	14	19	4	32
Pittsburgh	9	24	5	23	119	164	12	29	1	25	14	20	4	32
New Jersey	7	29	4	16	105	176								
Adams Division						Norris Division								
Boston	24	11	3	51	169	114	18	15	4	40	16	16	4	36
Buffalo	40	22	4	84	252	164	16	19	3	33	15	20	3	33
Quebec	20	16	4	44	179	147	15	21	3	33	14	19	4	32
Montreal	18	18	2	38	141	140	15	18	3	33	14	20	4	32
Hartford	13	20	3	29	126	154								
Smythe Division						Campbell Division								
Toronto	28	7	4	60	226	151	14	17	4	32	14	17	4	32
Edmonton	22	13	4	48	155	141	15	20	3	33	15	20	3	33
Calgary	20	15	4	44	159	141	14	19	4	32	14	19	4	32
Vancouver	18	18	4	40	152	178	14	19	4	32	14	19	4	32
Winnipeg	18	18	4	40	152	178								
Los Angeles	18	18	4	40	152	178								
Fraser Division						Pacific Division								
Calgary	28	7	4	60	226	151	14	17	4	32	14	17	4	32
Edmonton	22	13	4	48	155	141	15	20	3	33	15	20	3	33
Winnipeg	20	15	4	44	159	141	14	19	4	32	14	19	4	32
Calgary	18	18	4	40	152	178	14	19	4	32	14	19	4	32
Calgary	18	18	4	40	152	178								

(Lethbridge) 122, Hawerchuk (7), MacLean (7 (4); Bassy (20), Gillies (7). Los Angeles 4, Hartford 3 (Idume 2 122), McClellan 24, Taylor 17, Hansonman 53, Sweeney 10 (7); Johnson 19, Melrose 15, Turgeon 118). New York Rangers 4, Philadelphia 3 (Hedberg 16 14), Blaisdell 55, Larnache 2 (26), Aronson 4 (4); Clarke 122, Kerr 126, Crosman (6).	Schuhardt's Results Toronto 5, Los Angeles 3 (Hindock (4), Valve 3 122), Mearns (4); Hansonman (6), Harty (2), Simpson 25 (4). New York Islanders 7, Minnesota 3 (Polvin 2 106), Gilbert 31 (1), O. Sutter 19, Tonnell 116, Tromter 122; Pfeiff 15, Moruk (9), Ciccarelli 19).	Montreal 4, Quebec 2 (Nikm (10), Lefleur (4), Walter 2 (3); Goulet 126, P. Slosky 179).	Boston 5, Vancouver 5 (Prideman 17, Miltation 2 (23), Markwart (1), MacTavish (13), Tont (2) (22), Rafe (23), Schillebauer 11, Lussu 122).	Edmonton 2, Pittsburgh 0 (Mullen (5), Gil- mour 18). New York Rangers 3, Buffalo 2 (Rudstiz- kowsk 18), Fleure 2 (32); Perreault 118, Vorta 141).	Detroit 4, Chicago 2 (Orendick 126, Linton 111, Dussauy 116, Melan 111; Yaramanchuk (4), Sutter 123, D. Wilson 8).
Saskatoon 2, Boston 0 (Hushek 111), Sutter 110).	Winnipeg 4, New York Islanders 3, OT				

## Florida's Defense Stops Iowa, 14-6

The Associated Press

JACKSONVILLE, Florida — Neal Anderson scored on a 1-yard run in the first quarter and Doug Drew recovered a fumbled snap on a punt for a second-period score as Florida beat Iowa, 14-6, in a chilly Gator Bowl game Friday night.

Iowa's Chuck Long, the nation's No. 2-ranked player and leader of the nation's third best offense, threw four interceptions and was sacked four times. He had thrown only eight interceptions in 236 passes all season.

"It was a very frustrating game for us," said Iowa's coach, Hayden Fry. "We did not make the critical plays on offense. Our defense certainly gave us a chance to win by holding a fine Florida offense to one touchdown. You probably saw two of the better defensive teams in the nation out there."

The Gators turned the first interception — one of two by Tony Lilly, a free safety — into an 87-yard touchdown drive. Anderson started it with a 47-yard burst and

finished it by taking a pitchout for the final yard and a 7-0 lead.

An interception by Mark Korff, a Florida linebacker, at the Gator 23-yard line stalled an Iowa drive on the Hawkeyes' next possession.

## COLLEGE BOWL GAMES

But Tom Nichol's 32-yard field goal after an 88-yard march made it 7-3 with 5:45 left in the half.

Nichol soon went from field goal to touchdown — but the touchdown was Florida's Nichol, back to punt from Iowa's end zone, bobbled Joe Hilgenberg's slightly high but catchable snap. It hit the ground and rolled between the legs of Iowa's Norm Granger before Drew, a reserve linebacker, pounced on it with 1:08 left in the half. Bobby Raymond's conversion made it 14-3.

"Nichol did the wrong thing in trying to pick up the muffed snap on the punt," Coach Fry said. "He should have fallen on the ball."

"It was 100 percent my fault," said Nichol. "It went through my

hands and you can't let that happen. You catch the ball a million, trillion, zillion times and then miss one. It was the wrong time, wrong place, wrong game, wrong everything."

Nichol added a 31-yard field goal four minutes into the third period, six plays after Devon Mitchell, a cornerback, intercepted a pass by Florida's Wayne Peace at the Gator 48 and returned it to the 29. But Nichol missed a 40-yard attempt late in the quarter.

A record Gator Bowl crowd of 81,293 turned out although the temperature was only 2 degrees centigrade (35 Fahrenheit) at game time. Florida was ranked 11th and Iowa was rated 10th in both wire-service polls before the game.

Florida improved its record to 9-2-1, its best since 1969, and has a good chance for its first Top Ten finish ever. The triumph also gave the Gators 32 victories in the last four years under Coach Charley Pell after an 0-10-1 start in 1979.

The Hawkeyes, who were bidding to become the first Iowa team to win 10 games, wound up 9-3.

## Florida State Routs North Carolina

United Press International

ATLANTA — Eric Thomas, a sophomore quarterback making his first collegiate start, threw his first two passes for touchdowns Friday as Florida State routed North Carolina, 28-3, in the Peach Bowl.

Thomas, who had thrown only eight passes in three games this season, was filling in for the injured Kelly Lowery. He teamed with Weegie Thompson on scoring passes of 15 and 18 yards in the first eight minutes of the game.

Thomas, the game's most valuable offensive player, added a 1-yard touchdown on a quarterback sneak with 31 seconds left in the game.

Florida State, embarrassed in a 53-14 loss to Florida in its final regular-season game, stymied North Carolina's pair of 1,000-yard

rushers — the tailbacks Tyrone Anthony and Ethan Horton. The Tar Heels were held to 73 yards rushing.

"Our defensive staff did a heck of a job preparing for this game," said Florida State's coach, Bobby Bowden. "We came up here and decided to simplify everything and execute. You have to play great defense to hold a team like North Carolina to three points."

The Seminoles (7-5) turned a fumbled punt by North Carolina's Walter Black into a 1-yard touchdown drive by Roosevelt Saipes, a reserve tailback, for a 21-0 lead with 6:25 left in the second quarter.

The Tar Heels (8-4), breaking a string of four straight bowl victories under Coach Dick Crum, were kept bottled up most of the game. Their best field position to

start a drive was on their own 34-yard line through the first three quarters.

North Carolina finally crossed midfield for only the second time in the game early in the fourth quarter. Brooks Barwick kicked a 36-yard field goal with 10:29 left.

"In the first half, we just self-destructed," Crum said.

Florida State's Bowden said the Seminoles "didn't do anything fancy" but just decided to "play field position and the heck with everything else."

North Carolina, a two-point underdog, threatened only once in the first three quarters, driving to the Florida State 26-yard line midway through the first quarter. But Barwick's 42-yard field-goal attempt was wide to the left.

## Oklahoma State Beats Baylor, 24-14

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — Rusty Hilger passed for two touchdowns before suffering a concussion in the second quarter and Oklahoma State, behind a staunch defense, went on to defeat Baylor, 24-14, Saturday night in the Bluebonnet Bowl.

Ernest Anderson, a former All-America tailback who was injured most of the season, ended his college career by rushing 27 times for 143 yards and one touchdown as the Cowboys dominated what had been billed as an even match.

Oklahoma State's Adam Hines, a safety, and James Spencer, a linebacker, intercepted passes in the second half to thwart a Baylor comeback. They contributed to a defensive effort that limited the usually explosive Bears to fewer than 20 points for only the third time this season.

Gerald McNeil, a Baylor split

end, caught touchdown passes of 12 and 28 yards.

The Cowboys took a 21-0 lead by the middle of the second quarter on Hilger's passes of 12 yards to Malcolm Lewis and 26 yards to Jamie Harris.

Anderson, who in 1982 led the nation with 1,877 yards rushing, scored on a 1-yard run. Oklahoma State's Larry Roach kicked a 44-yard field goal with 16 seconds left in the first half, one play after Hilger took a sharp blow to his chin from Robert Walters, a Baylor linebacker, as he tried to pass.

Hilger, who had a concussion, was helped from the field and did not return to the game. In the two quarters he played, Hilger completed 12 of 17 passes for 137 yards.

"I'm finally coming around," Hilger, who was named the most valuable player, said after the game. "I have no idea what happened after I got hit."

Hilger, who had a concussion, was helped from the field and did not return to the game. In the two quarters he played, Hilger completed 12 of 17 passes for 137 yards.

"I'm finally coming around," Hilger, who was named the most valuable player, said after the game. "I have no idea what happened after I got hit."

Hilger, who had a concussion, was helped from the field and did not return to the game. In the two quarters he played, Hilger completed 12 of 17 passes for 137 yards.

"I'm finally coming around," Hilger, who was named the most valuable player, said after the game. "I have no idea what happened after I got hit."

Hilger, who had a concussion, was helped from the field and did not return to the game. In the two quarters he played, Hilger completed 12 of 17 passes for 137 yards.

"I'm finally coming around," Hilger, who was named the most valuable player, said after the game. "I have no idea what happened after I got hit."

He added: "We were prepared well for this game. We just seemed to call the right plays at the right time. We came together as a team."

Anderson's running in the second half provided most of Oklahoma State's offense as Hilger's substitute, Ike Jackson, misfired on many pass attempts.

"I was probably only 85 percent for the game but was geared up so much I was unstoppable," Anderson said. "It's easy to run when you have holes as big as I had tonight. This would have to be the highlight of my career."

On defense, the Cowboys put heavy pressure on the Baylor quarterback, Matt Menger, a linebacker, had 14 tackles and two of Oklahoma State's five quarterback sacks.

Baylor's coach, Grant Teaff, said: "Their quickness on defense really hurt us. Oklahoma State did about what we expected, but Anderson surely was a big key in the game. He is quite a back."

On several scoring opportunities in the first half, the Bears were their own worst enemy. Marty Jimerson missed a 39-yard field goal attempt, and Bruce Davis, a flanker, fumbled the ball to the Cowboys at the end of a 32-yard pass play.



